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THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Businessmen and Investors

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The Nation's Business

Taxes That Prevent People Having Jobs

"One might almost suspect that the tax laws had been written by a Communist Fifth Columnist for the purpose of making private enterprise unworkable. The changes have been remarkably well designed to discourage innovation and experimentation and to reduce the attractiveness of risky ventures."

Professor Summer Slichter of Harvard University said that, commenting on the past decade of tax legislation in the United States.

The quotation was recently used by Arthur Surveyer, one of Canada's outstanding engineers and general consulting engineer to Shawinigan Water and Power Co. and its subsidiaries, speaking to businessmen at the Seigniory Club.

Mr. Surveyer emphasized the blunt and inescapable fact that the amount of employment in postwar years is going to depend almost entirely on the vitality of business; that the success of business in meeting this challenge is perhaps, the most important key to whether we win the peace at home.

The present Canadian tax structure does not encourage risk capital; it does not foster creation of new enterprises; it keeps present enterprises in a condition of weakness.

In the words of Mr. Surveyer, our present tax system

"tends to prevent the organization of new companies, encourages unsound financing;

prevents companies from building up necessary reserves."

He gave this example of how new enterprise is discouraged.

Assume the earnings of the new company equal to 10% of capital invested—a very modest return because of the risks and labors involved in launching a new enterprise.

This return is at once cut to 6% on payment of minimum corporation tax.

Then there is the further cut made by personal income tax. For the launching of significant new business ventures, the nation must look almost entirely to individuals with an income of $10,000 or more. Present personal income taxes consume 62% to 92% of their income.

NO INCENTIVE TO JOB-MAKING HERE

The result, then, for the man who thinks up a new business, who goes to the trouble and expense of organizing it and who puts up money for it knowing that he may lose it, is that he makes 2¼% to ½ of 1% on his investment.

Obviously, leaving his money in the bank or buying government bonds is a far better proposition.

"Corporation taxes should eventually be considerably reduced if not completely superseded by individual taxes," Mr. Surveyer said. "In the meantime, new companies should be tax exempt for three or five years to bring out venturesome capital."

Present taxation encourages unsound financing, Mr. Surveyer declared.

Now, he pointed out, fixed charges are considered as expenses and are deductible for tax purposes. This provision, he says, should also apply to a fixed minimum return on the share capital to encourage financing with stocks instead of bonds, "since the existence of a large bond issue endangers the company during bad years."

Present tax rates and particularly the method of calculating excess profits tax prevent the building up of the reserves necessary to enable corporations to meet postwar difficulties, Mr. Surveyer said.

Canada should use the British method of calculating EPT because corporations would then be able to accumulate more adequate reserves, the speaker urged. He also suggested that the British provision allowing a future tax credit for losses should be adopted.

Business and people of higher than average income do not expect that tax rates will soon revert to pre-war levels. They do not urge changes in tax regulations to avoid carrying their full share of the tax load.

But business and men of enterprise can and should point out to government that the present situation is the same as putting hobbles on a horse, then shooting him because he can't do the job.

• • •

REVOLUTION BY FORCE

The claim of Harold Winch, B. C. CCF leader, that he was misquoted in his now notorious Calgary (revolution backed by troops) speech is none too convincing.

The original report of his speech and Winch's version of what he said are very similar in spirit and implication. Furthermore, other portions of the same address abundantly confirm that Mr. Winch wants revolution, wants it fast and wants it backed with armed force if necessary.

The Winch speech merely confirms what was or should have been known about the CCF long since. The braintrusters of socialism have been very frank that inaugurating their program involves the destruction of freedom for the individual, and that in a society where the Government directs all phases of the individual's life, force and constantly increasing force is necessary.

The high priests of socialist theory make it very plain that in the socialist state there is no place for an opposition because the socialist state can't function at all if it recognizes opposition. Opponents are simply obstructionists, wreckers, saboteurs of the great plan, hence must be liquidated.

As the Ottawa Journal remarked editorially:

> "Somebody once said that a Communist was but an honest Socialist. That is true. The Communist knows that socialism can exist only with force and is willing to face force. The Socialist, less logical or less honest, pretends to decry force, talks of 'constitutionalism.'
>
> "M. J. Coldwell, Dominion CCF leader, attempting with weasel words to beguile Canadian farmers and small businessmen into his Socialist camp, will run away from these words of Mr. Winch; try to soft-pedal them. Let no one be deceived. If the Socialists seize power in Canada at the next election, Mr. Coldwell will not be their leader; he will be their Kerensky. The real leaders—who will throw Mr. Coldwell from the battlements if necessary—will be the Winches and the Jolliffes and the Millards; the 'militant revolutionaries' and young 'intellectuals' who all over this country today are writing and preaching unadulterated National Socialism and who know all about its implications. Let there be no mistaking this."

• • •

UNIFORM HYDRO RATE FOR FARMS

Ontario's Premier George Drew has announced that hydro-electric costs to Ontario farm communities are to be made uniform. Cost of the move, estimated at around $500,000 for two years will be met partly out of reserves and by operating economies, partly by the provincial treasury. Previously Ontario has been divided into 120 areas with widely differing farm rates.

The present rate plan means that the farmer on the poorer land and in the more sparsely populated areas pays higher electric rates than the farmer on good land in thickly populated areas.

The rate-making philosophy of Ontario Hydro has tended to regard electricity as a social utility. That point of view was recognized when, several years ago, the provincial treasury undertook to bonus rural lines to the extent of 50% of cost. The present move carries that policy a step further.

War Orders Off Sharply In Textiles

Cotton and Wool Fabrics Mainly Affected—Demand Continues for Knit Goods

By STAFF WRITER

MONTREAL.—Textile operators, as a group, are handling considerably less government business now than at any time since the war started. At the moment it is difficult to size up the situation with accuracy, as conditions are spotty. Contract cancellations have been numerous. On the other hand, demand for certain lines continues heavy.

Allowing for variations, a considerably larger percentage of equipment is available for civilian demands than probably at any time in the last four years.

This does not necessarily mean there will be a substantial increase in volume of goods for civilian consumers. The labor situation continues tight and this is the dominating factor in present operations.

Ample Raw Materials

The raw material situation is good. There is plenty of cotton, mostly from the States, though some Egyptian supplies have appeared lately. There have been no recent shipments from Brazil.

Wool supplies also are ample for all present needs. Rayon yarns, however, are tight in supply and a further reduction in civilian supplies is expected because of the swing over to tire cords. Rayon cords have been found most suitable for synthetic rubber tires, as less rubber is required; they are stronger than cotton and stand up better to internal friction and heat.

Knit Goods Demand High

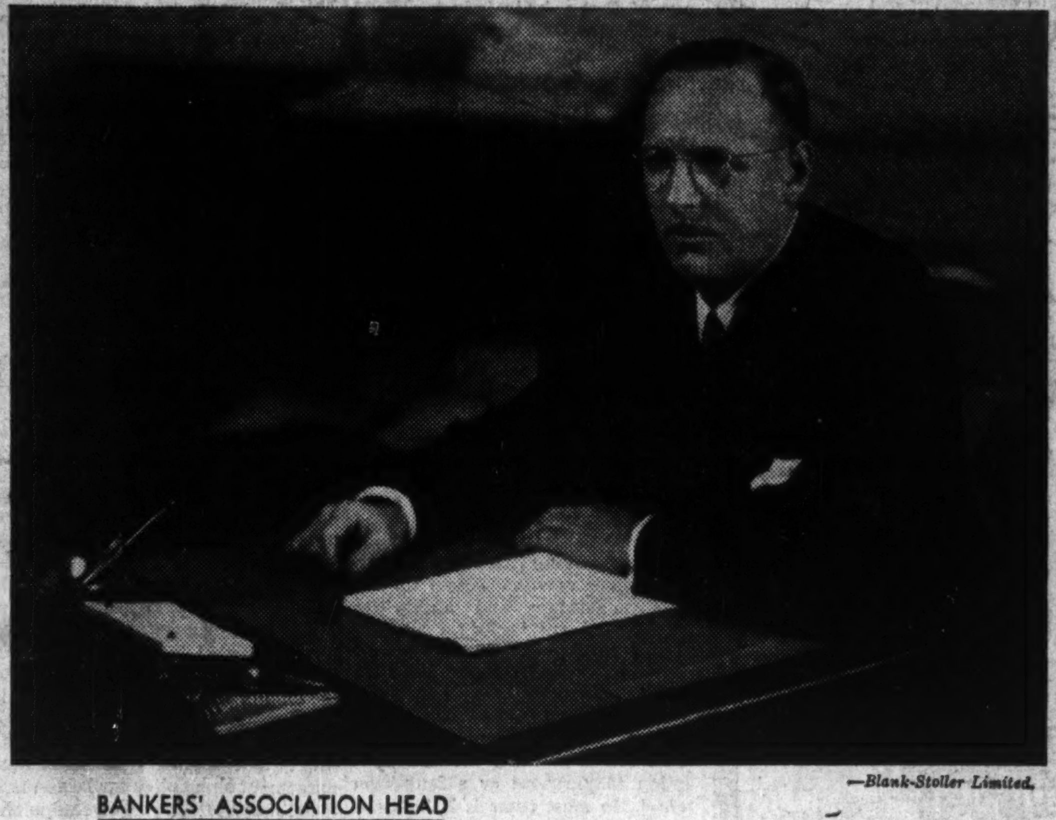
Taking the three main groups, The Financial Post is informed that knit goods manufacturers are exceptionally busy. There has been no letdown in government orders. From present indications these divisions should continue to operate throughout 1944 at as high, if not a higher, level than ever before.

This condition, of course, will find reflection in the activities of yarn manufacturers supplying this trade.

A somewhat mixed situation exists in the cotton textile division. Demand for some types of products continues fairly substantial, while for others it has dropped almost out of sight.

One of the major companies in the field is understood to be operating about 25% on war orders, whereas a year ago about 75% of production was on government account.

The textile division hit hardest by the present drop in government demands is the wool fabric section. After operating on an all-out basis for some time past, this group of manufacturers has experienced "quite a substantial reduction in government business."



—Blank-Stoller Limited.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATION HEAD

Stanley Musgrave Wedd has just been elected president of the Canadian Bankers' Association for the next two years. Head office of this association and the office of president alternate every two years between Montreal and Toronto. This year it is Toronto's turn and the general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce gets the nod. Bankers mention that special significance attaches to the job over the next two years as the Bank Act comes up for its regular decennial review in 1944, unless postponed because of wartime priorities on Parliament's time. Even then special legislation would be necessary to extend bank charters, all of which expire July 1, 1944. Mr. Wedd, himself a banker's son, began banking at 16 years of age. His career is sketched in detail on page 6.

Hope Canada Keeps Fleet

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA.—Most naval men are assuming that Canada will retain a good portion of her war fleet expansion after the peace. Pre-war strength of the Navy was less than 2,000 men and a mere handful of ships. It is now over 70,000 men and more than 550 ships. Most optimistic of naval boosters hope to see strength retained at around 40,000 men after the war. This would permit manning and operating practically all the regular ships now in commission.

The general plan, it is understood, is to have primarily a defense navy, able to cope with submarines, mines and planes on either coast and to assist in convoy work. This would mean a fleet largely composed of minesweepers, minelayers, corvettes, frigates, destroyers and small plane carriers and a few cruisers, but no submarines or large capital ships.

The general plan would be to build perhaps all ships required in future in Canadian yards, though nothing definite about cruiser construction has been decided.

Building the first destroyer in Canada proved a major undertaking, and keymen had to be brought from Great Britain to handle the job. Cruisers, it is pointed out, would be much more difficult because of their greater size.

Up to the present Canada has depended on Great Britain for all destroyers.

Quebec to Give Rebate To Electricity Users

Proposal to Rebate One Month's Service to Domestic Users and Others Will Save up to $2 Millions

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Premier Godbout's instructions to the Public Service Board to put into summary effect an order reducing the cost of electricity to Quebec consumers, will be enforced before very long.

Though the Board has not issued an order, preliminary discussions with the operators indicate that the reduction in costs will take the form of a rebate.

For the domestic consumer, the proposal is that the user will secure a rebate of 50% on his electricity bill. For example, the domestic user in the Greater Montreal area is billed every other month. As now planned, the customer will be sent his usual bill, with an over-riding inscription to the effect that there is a 50% rebate. In other words, he will be given one month's free electricity service.

In the case of commercial users, it is understood that only half a month rebate will be given on bi-monthly bills.

On the basis of past performance and depending upon the period when the Public Service Board issues the order, it is estimated that the rebate will save Quebec electricity users between $1.5 million and $2 millions.

By means of the rebate the rate structure of the power companies will not be affected. Moreover, the procedure solves the knotty problem of how the privately owned companies can get around the income tax. Because of the rebate the operators will not receive the revenue for the period affected. This means a smaller gross and net taxable income. As far as their net profit position is concerned, those companies in the excess profits tax will be practically unaffected by the rebate.

May Give Pots But Not Sugar

There is a possibility that aluminum pots and pans may be back on the market before long. These would be made from aluminum scrap which is reported to be piling up now more rapidly than it can be utilized for straight war purposes.

Rationing of tea and coffee may be completely lifted by Christmas, say reports from Ottawa but there is no hope in sight for more sugar and very little for more butter.

A heavy accumulation of sugar is reported in Cuba, but elsewhere supplies are said to be low. Moreover, sugar is away up on the priority list of foods that will be wanted immediately and in large quantity for relief purposes in the liberated areas of Europe.

Canada Speaks Up At UNRRA

Relief Conference Hears "Effective Representation" Demand

By KENNETH R. WILSON

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.—Canada's seven-man delegation to the conference of UNRRA—the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration — which opened here last week, has made a grand start toward ensuring a democratic practical result from this critically important conclave.

UNRRA is the first meeting of the first "parliament" of the first formal United Nations' organization really to get down to postwar business. What is important and stimulating is to find that Canada's delegates do really cut some ice in a big-time diplomatic show such as this.

For example, very early in the proceedings a committee, headed by a delegate from Egypt, brought in a sugar-coated report on whether or not members from other governmental agencies should be admitted as observers. The report was full of honeyed words about how necessary and desirable it was to have these agencies sit in with UNRRA. To the uninitiated, it looked as if they were being handed the "Welcome" sign on a silver platter.

Pearson Puts Foot Down

But Canada's official delegate, conference-wise L. B. ("Mike") Pearson, knew better. He recognized that underneath the fine phrases was a turndown and that the procedure being suggested was so complicated that few if any outside agencies would ever get through the needle's eye.

Without hesitation, Mr. Pearson stood up in meeting and proposed an amendment wiping out the restrictions. He suggested in its place a simple, direct procedure which would give organizations like the ILO and the Interim United Nations Food Committee, of which Mr. Pearson is himself chairman, the right to sit in with UNRRA. Though it required a recorded vote, the first to be taken at Atlantic City, and the two-thirds agreement of all the United Nations, Mr. Pearson carried his point.

History of UNRRA

The UNRRA Council or "parliament" which is meeting here this month stems from an agreement arising from discussions by Britain, U. S. A., China and Russia, as to the setting up of an organization to handle postwar relief and rehabilitation for all the United Nations.

Prior to this there had been since, September, 1941, in London, a group of Allied nations studying the problem of "postwar needs of countries liberated from Nazi oppression." This is the Leith-Ross Committee which now disappears and becomes a regional Committee of the UNRRA Council for Europe.

In 1942 the U. S. also set up an administration under ex-governor Lehman of New York, this week named permanent director-general of UNRRA.

It is up to this Atlantic City "parliament" of the United Nations to give substance to the UNRRA "charter" which was publicly signed at Washington last week. This charter is the dry bones of a postwar United Nations relief organization.

What is happening here is that representatives of 44 countries are trying to put flesh and blood on the skeleton. After that the parliament of each country must vote funds to enable it to do its work.

Canada Keenly Concerned

Canada is vitally interested, partly because UNRRA is the first major test of postwar collaboration among the United Nations at the level of practical administration, and partly because we are bound to be involved as a major source of supply. Moreover, the King Government has already made a public issue over UNRRA in its insistence that this and other United Nations bodies be run on the basis of "functional representation."

What the delegates were told here last week and what most of them had not previously understood, is that Canada has a definite and forthright view on how an organization such as UNRRA should be set up and should be administered. Speaking at one of the plenary meetings, alternate delegate Brooke Claxton, M.P. quoted a parliamentary reference by Prime Minister King to the effect that "effective representation" on bodies such as UNRRA "should neither be restricted to the largest states nor necessarily extend to all states, thus:

"Representation should be determined on a functional basis which will admit to full membership those countries large or small which have the greatest contribution to make to the particular object in question."

Few of the delegates knew, apparently, of the behind-the-scenes efforts Canada has made in recent months to establish this principle not only for UNRRA, but for other United Nations organizations. It came as something of a shock and a not unpleasant surprise to hear a member of the British Commonwealth expressing views of this sort. Mr. Claxton summed up the Canadian view thus:

"This functional principle can be applied with especial advantage to questions concerning the organization of Relief and Rehabilitation. It may be that even after the guns have long ceased to fire, some nations may have to continue on limited rations so that others may be saved from starvation. No government of a supplying country will find this easy to do, unless it is in a position to convince its people that it has an effective voice in the policy of UNRRA governing relief supplies."

Canada Supplies Chairman

This reference to postwar controls and to effective representation is important for two reasons.

(1) It is more than likely that the relief job under discussion here may require even greater supplies of foodstuffs than are now needed to prosecute the war. In that case, Canada may quite possibly be asked to submit to even greater postwar rationing and restrictions on foods than in time of war.

(2) It is rumored here that Canada is likely to be offered the

(Continued on page 2, col. 2)

To Be No Fire Sale Surplus War Stores

Government Said to Regard Disposal of War Material, Equipment and Crown-operated Plants Less Serious Than Business Feared

By GORDON L. SMITH

OTTAWA.—Though nothing in the nature of an official statement has been made yet, The Financial Post understands that plans are well advanced for the ultimate disposal of the immense accumulation of surplus war stores, material and equipment in government hands. A committee to handle the problem is in process of formation and already certain steps have been decided upon.

There is no intention, The Post is informed, to have any fire sale. And there is no likelihood that stores or equipment, either new or used, will be dumped abroad or broken up for scrap. Apparently the authorities are assuming that the end of the war will release a huge pent-up demand for these goods and there will be legitimate use for the bulk of government surpluses, in addition to what private industry can supply.

Goods Categories

The general disposal problem breaks down into several categories as follows:

1. Surplus stocks of finished goods, raw materials, stores, etc., that can be put to immediate civilian use.
2. Surplus equipment, barracks, other buildings, etc., which will be dismantled and sold as used goods or material.
3. Crown-owned pool of machine tools.
4. Crown-owned and operated plants, like Polymer (synthetic rubber), Research Enterprises Ltd. (optical and similar glass) and some of the chemical and explosive plants.
5. Crown-owned but privately operated plants, crown-financed additions to the foregoing, and machinery and other equipment for privately owned plants.
6. The new war merchant marine.
7. The new war aircraft industry.

In regard to the first three items plans of disposal are understood to be fairly completely worked out. In some cases, indeed, disposal may be said to be already under way. If, for instance, the Government finds no further prospect of use for certain machine tools, these will be offered to private industry immediately, with the understanding that, if needed again before the end of the war, they will be made available. In the meantime, however, private industry can acquire ownership and make use of them.

The same policy might also apply to any finished equipment or raw materials of which the authorities believe they now have more than will be needed or which so far as the war is concerned have become obsolete.

Much general equipment, such as boilers, plumbing, heating and electrical equipment, stocks of unused building materials, etc., can, it is expected, be used in government or semi-government projects after the war, or sold at a fair price to private industry in anticipation of a construction boom.

Barracks Problem

The problem of handling dismantled barracks and other government buildings is admittedly more complicated. Here it will be a case of getting rid of used materials, lumber, piping, radiators, boilers and plumbing equipment.

Criticism is expected, no matter what steps are taken. One thing is certain, the buildings will have to come down or they will deteriorate rapidly, become fire menaces and eyesores. As long as an acute housing shortage exists, the authorities believe the general public will expect these materials and equipment will be put to real use. A special Crown company will possibly be set up to handle economic disposal of the various private industries interested, be asked to absorb or sell it to the public direct.

On the straight crown-owned and operated plants, like REL and Polymer, The Post understands no decision has been reached yet. There have been some rather guarded references by Minister Howe, but when added up these do not indicate any

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)

Municipal Follow-up Seen for Hydro Deal

Ontario May Equalize Power Rates to Cities and Towns as Sequel to Christmas Present to Farmers

Ontario hydro-electric power rates to cities and towns may be equalized, The Financial Post understands, as a sequel to the new rate deal for rural consumers announced for Jan. 1. by the Drew Government and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

One indication that an urban adjustment is being considered comes from the annual meeting of District 8, Ontario Municipal Electrical Association, at Windsor, where a resolution from Sarnia was passed—advocating equalization of hydro rates to municipalities—and where delegates were told by HEPC's chief municipal engineer, R. T. Jeffery, that the Commission had been asked by the Government for a report on municipal as well as on rural hydro rates.

The Sarnia resolution proposes that the rate to municipalities should be $23 per horsepower, which is 34c. below the present average rate for the province.

Rates of 268 municipalities would be reduced.

HEPC Setup

The Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission sells power to rural consumers individually, and en bloc to municipal distribution systems, exercising some control over books and consumer rates of the latter, under the Power Commission Act.

It serves about 133,000 rural customers on farms and in hamlets divided into 120 administrative districts; some of these have been operated at a loss, some at a profit, but there has been an over-all profit, hydro officials point out. The provincial treasury has power to meet over-all and district deficits under the Hydro Service Charges Act.

In recent years treasury grants have met 50% of charges for installation of primary and secondary transmission lines to bring power to more farm properties, and this has been the only real subvention of HEPC rural electrical service.

The New Setup

Jan. 1 changes in the rural hydro organization and rate structure, as announced this week, are designed mainly to:

1. Provide a uniform rate to all rural consumers of OHEPC;
2. Eliminate service charges to all farmers who are primary producers;
3. Reduce service charge to all remaining rural consumers;
4. Amalgamate all present Rural Power Districts into one provincial Rural Power District;
5. Reclassify customers in five instead of eleven categories—2-wire lighting, 3-wire lighting, farm, commercial, summer cottages.

Effect will be to reduce the cost of hydro to all but about 4,000, or 3% of the Commission's 133,000 rural customers, saving them at first about $527,500 annually, and more when rural consumption gains as war demand of heavy industries falls off.

Early Deficit Anticipated

This is seen as meaning a half million dollar annual revenue loss over at least two years, to be met half from reserves and half by provincial treasury grants, with anticipated increase in consumption taking care of the longer-term outlook.

However, some of the cost of reducing the rates will be defrayed by savings realized from amalgama-

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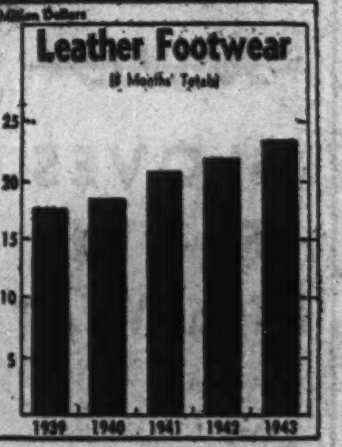
Pace of Business



Leather footwear production in Canada this year looks like it was headed for an all-time record in spite of a declining tendency noted over the past months. Quebec, with 133 factories out of the 222 listed as in operation, is the big producer, followed by Ontario with 70 factories. The remaining 19 are distributed in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. Cumulative production for eight months this year is 5% over the same 1942 period at 23 million pairs.

For complete business statistics see page 7.

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OUT OF TOWN ORDERS PLEASE ADDRESS SHOPPING SERVICE

MAIN STORE — MAIN FLOOR

T. EATON Co LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

No Fire Sale Of War Stores

(Continued from page 1)

definite line of disposal. Much will depend on the outcome of the war as to the real future value of a special glass or a synthetic rubber industry in Canada. Because the whole matter is so vitally involved with high government policy, especially in regard to tariffs and embargoes, in some quarters, it is argued that private industry could not afford to take over and guarantee operation. If this is the case, such plants might have to be regarded as key defense plants and either operated or merely kept in readiness by the government.

Of government-owned and operated chemical and explosive plants there is not a great deal of worry because, unlike REL or Polymer, these are mostly flimsy and obviously temporary affairs and will be regarded as natural war casualties. There would be little criticism if they were closed, scrapped, or sold for a song, but the same would not hold true, it is believed here, of the costly and permanent glass or synthetic rubber plants.

Contracts Ready

Of government-financed but privately operated plants and additions or equipment for privately operated plants, the problem is gradually solving itself. In all cases, contracts have been drawn up between operators and authorities with special provisions for accelerated depreciation. Gradually outright ownership is being acquired, especially of equipment and small additions, and in other cases there is usually some definite arrangement either in the form of a first option to purchase or a long-term rental. In most cases it is believed that the present operators will continue in control.

Of the new merchant marine and the government-financed far aircraft industry no definite disposal plans are believed to be under consideration. Like Polymer and REL again, high policy and the peace terms are involved. Much will depend upon world trade and travel, much will depend upon the permanence of peace.

Hiram Walker Reviewed By J. B. White & Co.

An analysis of Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts by J. B. White & Co., Toronto stock brokers, mentions that "with the favorable turn of the war in Europe, investment of surplus funds should be directed into securities of Canadian corporations having past records indicating ability to continue operating profitably under peacetime conditions.

The report concludes that Hiram Walker is a Canadian company selling its products in world markets, having capable and efficient management and a record of progress prior to and during the war. At the current market price and well earned annual dividend rate of $4 a share the common stock yields over 6½%, and the substantial earnings hold out prospect for capital appreciation.

Tobacco Shortages Said Due To Labor Lack in Factories

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Rationing of cigarettes or tobacco supplies in Canada is not considered a serious probability. Interruptions have been experienced of late in supply of certain brands of popular cigarettes. According to those in trade circles, the "shortage" has been due to lack of labor rather than inability of the industry to cope with demand through either insufficient machinery or lack of leaf supplies.

Frankly admitted is the fact that the manufacturers have little margin to spare, but nevertheless it is said, there is no reason for believing that rationing will be undertaken. Manufacturers believe they can take care of the record volume of consumption. While leaf supply is not overly plentiful, there is enough to meet needs. Actually the principal worry of the producers is in getting sufficient labor to handle the business.

For the first 9 months of the current year 8,205 million cigarettes were released for consumption. This is the largest quantity for any like period in the history of the industry and compares with 7,223 millions a year ago. For the first 9 months of 1939, consumption totalled 5,592 millions.

Decline of total unmanufactured tobacco during the third quarter of this year was approximately 17.9 million lb., a decrease which was much greater than the June 30 to Sept. 30 seasonal movement in preceding years, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This drop carried total stocks to the lowest level at which they have been since the end of 1941, the Sept. 30 total being 111.6 million lb., compared with 128.5 million lb. at the end of the second quarter and 113.8 million lb. at the end of the third quarter a year ago.

Further Hydro Rate Changes

(Continued from page 1)

tion of the 120 districts, with consequent pooling of overhead costs and increased efficiency of operation.

Supplementary Plans

A new hydro-electric advisory council is proposed, with representation from municipalities, labor, agriculture, "industry" and mining, to give consuming groups opportunity to guide future development. The date when this body will be constituted has not yet been decided.

While new connections to farms are now restricted by wartime control, "plans will be ready so that electric services can be extended immediately restrictions are relaxed."

To coincide with this the Government and Commission announce agreement on a policy for large-scale distribution of electrical equipment at low cost, as part of a broad plan for providing employment in industry and increasing the use of electricity on the farm. Demonstrators will visit the farmers to explain the advantages of certain types of equipment, it is stated.

Agriculture Minister T. L. Kennedy has announced the Government is having a special farm-type refrigerator designed and hopes to finance its mass production for sale to the farmer at cost. He said similar financing would take care of low-cost bathroom equipment as well.

Noranda Net Shows Gain

Increased "metal production and miscellaneous income" have meant improved earnings for Noranda in 1943 with $3.85 a share earned for the first nine months of the year compared with $3.58 a share for the corresponding period of 1942.

Earnings for the third quarter were equal to $1.32 a share indicating that the labor shortage which has been affecting so many base metal mines has not yet been severely felt by Noranda, at least not in so far as decreased earnings go.

Operating costs for the first nine months of 1943 at $4.3 millions show an increase of little more than $100,000 as against an increase in income of nearly $650,000 at $16.5 millions.

Slightly lower allowances were made for depreciation in 1943 at $407,000, but reserve for taxes showed a $45,000 gain to $3.2 millions.

Asbestos Corp. has declared an extra dividend of 20 cents a share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents, both payable Dec. 31 to shareholders of record Nov. 20. This brings total payments for 1943 up to $1.30 a share, as against $1.40 in 1942, when the final quarterly extra was 30 cents.

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Canada Speaks Up At UNRRA

(Continued from page 1)

chairmanship of the Committee on Supplies.

Presumably Mr. Claxton was telling the assembly Canada would not be interested in taking on a chairmanship which turned out to be window-dressing and that the Canadian people would want to be convinced that any United Nations' undertaking with which they were associated should carry with it an "effective voice" so far as policy-making is concerned.

Canada has long argued that the original central committee of UNRRA should go beyond the Big Four—Britain, U.S.A., Russia and China—and should be more representative of countries which had a real stake in postwar relief and rehabilitation. Prior to this meeting Canada had been unable to win the point, despite strong support from The Netherlands and other smaller powers. As a result of our representations, however, the powers of this central committee were toned down and the responsibilities of the council, the body which is meeting here at Atlantic City, were increased.

Various extremes of opinion have been voiced. One takes the view that European relief, the immediate problem, should really be administered from London by the regional committee of the council which is to be responsible for the European sector. The other holds that the real boss is the newly appointed director-general, Herbert Lehman, and that decisions of committees on supply and finance are of little consequence in respect of broad policy.

No one knows as yet what the UNRRA job will amount to. The committee of the Allied governments which has been studying a sector of the European problem at London since 1941 estimates that, in the first and critical six months after cessation of hostilities, eight countries—Belgium, France, Greece, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Jugoslavia, Czechoslovakia—will require 45.8 million metric tons of supplies of which 50% can be supplied within the countries themselves and the balance, 23.5 million metric tons, will have to be imported.

Russia played no part in the earlier deliberations at London, so that neither her needs, nor those of Denmark or enemy countries themselves are included in this estimate. No estimates have been given as yet of what relief in the Far East will involve.

It is aimed to keep the immediate UNRRA budget within the approximate cost of the last war, namely $2.5 billions.

One of the most difficult and important matters is to decide how to apportion the cost. What is expected to emerge is some flexible formula which will approximate 1% of the national income. Presumably if this formula were to be applied to Canada, it would mean a contribution in kind or cash of something between $80 and $90 millions. It is supposed that Canada's contribution would largely, if not entirely, take the form of supplies mostly wheat and other foodstuffs.

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Weekly Record of Financing in Canada

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS

	Date issued	—Sold to—	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
Municipal—							
District of Surrey, B.C.	Nov.	McDermid, Miller & McDermid	4%	1944-63	$26,000	.....	3.50%
Dominion—							
Canada Treasury Bills	Nov.		....	Feb. 11, '44	55,000,000	99.897	4.11%

LONDON CALLING by Adelphi

British War Marriages to Get Priority In Getting Houses, Household Goods

CABLED TO THE FINANCIAL POST

By ADELPHI

LONDON.—The 2½ million people who have been married in the United Kingdom during the war constitute in the eyes of the British Government an insurance policy for the nation's future. We shall need their children. In this belief the Government is faced with the problem of their housing. Therefore they are not only to have priority in housing, but prices and quality of domestic goods are to be controlled. Rightly or wrongly the Government feels that if all restrictions were removed, there would be danger of shoddy goods being turned out in huge amounts to meet the urgent, inexperienced demands of the young people.

* * *

State Control A Fixture?

It is apparently determined, moreover, that the immediate postwar period will see the maintenance of state control in most walks of life. I think we shall see that the labor exchanges will still allocate workers as they become demobilized. A trend of the times is Bevin's announcement that industries will be compelled to employ disabled men. He is determined that we shall not have a repetition of the postwar scenes of last time when limbless men played grind organs in the streets and held out their caps for charity.

* * *

Strange Times

Alice in Wonderland had a word for it—"curiouser and curiouser." No other adjective could quite describe the period through which we are passing now. Hitler makes a snorting, raging, defiant speech in the Brown House, Munich. Churchill replies by appointing Lord Woolton as Minister of Reconstruction after the war. Hitler (beautifully described by Lord Vansittart as that bloodthirsty Donald Duck) talks of secret weapons which will wreak long-delayed vengeance on Britain. Churchill counters by giving orders that all local authorities are to have street lights ready to go up at once as soon as the war is over. De Gaulle, that brave, complex Frenchman, solemnly announces the French Committee of which he is head does not recognize the agreements reached in Moscow because he was not informed of them. Then, to add to the general mix-up, the French send Senegalese troops to arrest the leaders of the freely elected Government of Lebanon. The Arab world, for the thousandth time in its history is in a ferment.

"Curiouser and curiouser!"

We should be grateful to Lewis Carroll for that sublime word.

* * *

Eden Tells His Story

• Anthony Eden looked and spoke like a Prime Minister when he addressed the House of Commons on his return. MP's were more anxious to see what he had to say than to hear. In other words, they realized that since he was speaking in public he would not be able to reveal anything much beyond official announcements. Therefore they wanted to study his manner to estimate thereby the degree of success which had been achieved. On that basis the conference must have been good. Mr. Eden fairly exuded vitality and satisfaction. Wisely he spoke without too much adherence to his notes, thus producing a spontaneity which is often lacking from his public utterances. "The three Foreign Secretaries," he said, "discussed things with the easy informality of three members of this House and with a larger measure of agreement." That was a good Churchillian touch. So was his reference to Turkey. "I saw the Turkish Foreign Secretary and had a long talk with him. He then went to report on our conversation to his Government." He paused, "That is all I have to say about Turkey."

* * *

Labor Tribulations

In the meantime the Labor Party has been busy electing its administrative committee. Despite all its tribulations the Labor Party puts its trust in leadership by committee rather than by electing the superman. That is why they are content with Mr. Attlee rather than replacing him with Herbert Morrison who is much too dynamic to accept any discipline except his own. Having rejected Morrison as party treasurer a few months ago, the party has now elected him to the administrative committee by an overwhelming vote. As one of his supporters said, "Having kicked him downstairs, they now kick him upstairs again."

Ernest Shinwell, sardonic Socialist rebel who defeated Ramsay MacDonald at Seaham Harbor in 1935, was put off the committee, being beaten by Mr. Dagger with one vote. On hearing the result, Shinwell solemnly adapted MacBeth to the occasion, "What is this I see before me? A dagger?" Incorrigible humor of the British, which runs through everything except their musical comedies, still mellows the ascerbities of political life. The whole trend of Labor Party voting was in favor of those who have been loyal supporters of the Coalition Government. This is both interesting and important. Many experts thought the break up of the Coalition was imminent, but apparently the Socialists do not yet feel they can safely leave the protection of the Churchill umbrella.

* * *

Forecast Wrong

It is harder to destroy the bureaucrats than the Reichswehr. Most forecasts were wrong in the matter of the Government changes. Leo Amery is still at the India Office. John Simon qualifies as professional survivor by still sitting on the Woolsack. Poor Ernest Brown on his way downhill, and lucky Lord Woolton on his way to the mountain top were only two moves that were predicted by the experts.

In Britain the political failure is treated kindly. Thus Mr. Brown, who was being paid £5,000 a year as Minister of Health, becomes Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster at £2,000 a year. This at least gives him time to look around. He is a man of the people, a lay preacher and former rugger player. By speaking for years in the open air he developed a most sonorous voice in the Commons and speaks with quite incredible rapidity.

Beaverbrook's Express helped bring him down. Beaverbrook, before he joined the Government, demanded 25,000 cottages for farm workers. Ernest Brown said he would build 2,500. He built two and went personally with his chiefs of staff to open both of them publicly. This was easy meat for the Express and poor Brown was ridiculed in best Fleet Street manner. Actually his decline is also due to the impossibility of maintaining the identities of the National Liberals and National Laborites who broke away from their parties in 1931 and joined the MacDonald-Baldwin Government.

* * *

The Good Job in Canada

As Socialists are now part of Churchill's Government it is difficult and embarrassing to maintain an independent Socialist party. The only man in that group who matters now is Malcolm MacDonald. We hear that he has done a good job in Canada and that he is a brilliant speaker. He will undoubtedly command an important post in our public life.

With the relegation of Ernest Brown to the Duchy, the National Liberals now only have two ministers of consequence: Lord Simon and William Mabane who has been second-in-command to Lord Woolton at the Food Ministry. That is hardly enough to justify the existence of the Independent Liberal group when Sir Archibald Sinclair, Major Lloyd George Dinglefoot and Lord Sherwood of the parent Liberal Party are all ministers in the Government.

Saint John Transit Case Ruling Goes to Manning

From Our Own Correspondent

SAINT JOHN.—Fred C. Manning, of Halifax, has won in his struggle for control of the public transportation franchise in Saint John. In the supreme court of New Brunswick, chief justice J. B. M Baxter dismissed an application which had been pending for some time for a writ of sequestration against the property of the New Brunswick Power Co. and the United Service Corp. Mr. Manning heads both companies.

The action was brought by seven Saint John ratepayers who alleged that United Service Corp. had continued to operate the street railway system in this city in defiance of an injunction dated Nov. 17, 1942, and that this constituted contempt of court. It was claimed that the New Brunswick Power Co. was a party to this contempt.

In his judgment, Chief Justice Baxter said he could find no breach of the injunction. Effect of this was to clear up any doubt about the legality of the operation of the street railway by interests controlled by Mr. Manning.

Meanwhile the political controversy revolving around the Saint John transportation franchise has also calmed down, temporarily at least. A proposal by the common council that citizens be asked in a plebiscite whether they favor public or private operation of the transportation utility was dropped after it encountered strenuous opposition from the Board of Trade and other organizations.

The Council decided that if there is a plebiscite on the question it will not be before the war ends. It also decided that while the war lasts the franchise will remain with the present owner, N. B. Power Co.

Thus consideration of the application of the K. C. Irving interests for a franchise has been shelved. But few believe this is the end of the fight for control of the franchise.

Nor are citizens of Saint John satisfied with the temporary settlement. They charge that the streetcar system is badly run down; that there are not enough buses to serve outlying routes and that, in view of future uncertainties about who will finally get permanent possession of the franchise or whether the city itself will go into the transportation business, it is not likely anybody will be willing to make a major capital expenditure to improve facilities.

Inco Reports Earnings Drop

As indicated in a previous announcement of President R. C. Stanley, earnings of International Nickel Co. of Canada moved lower in the September quarter totalling $7 millions or 45 cents a share, U. S. funds, compared with $8.1 millions or 52 cents a share in the preceding quarter and $8.4 millions or 54 cents a share in 3 months ended Sept. 30, 1942.

Profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1943 totals $23.2 millions or $1.49 a share compared with $24.4 millions or $1.57 a share in the corresponding period of 1942 and $25.7 millions or $1.66 a share in the first nine months of 1941.

Operating profits as well as net profits have been somewhat lower in 1943. The former totalled $51.8 millions for the first nine months of 1943 compared with $56.1 millions for the same period in 1942. Operating profit for the September quarter was $15,997,534.

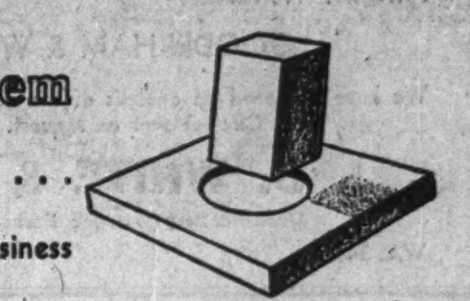
Balance sheet as at Sept. 30, 1943 showed $123 millions current assets of which $21.6 millions was cash and $43.9 millions treasury bills, etc. Net working capital was $94.8 millions against $93.8 millions three months earlier and $84.1 millions on Sept. 30, 1942.

Income and Surplus Account

Three Months Ended	Sept. 30 1943 $	June 30 1943 $
Net oper. profit	15,997,534	17,540,119
Add: Other inc.	216,354	215,559
	16,213,888	17,755,678
Less: Depr. & dep.§..	3,160,382	3,224,361
Retire. system	817,362	809,971
Conting. etc.	168,434	470,089
Inc. & franch. taxes	5,017,716	5,171,038
Net profit	7,049,994	8,080,219
Less: Pref. div.	483,475	483,475
Com. div.	7,289,084	7,289,085
Surp. for period	*722,565	307,659
Add: Pr. surp.†	81,835,846	81,528,187
Less: Ex. adj. in susp.	2,461,542	2,461,542
Surplus forward	78,651,739	79,374,304

* Loss or deficit. † Before deducting exchange adjustments in consolidation in suspense. § Includes provision for special amortization of wartime expansion measures.

Earns. per Share and Divd. Record:		
Com: Earn.	$0.45	$0.52
Paid	0.50	0.50



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Would Change Beet Contract

From Our Own Correspondent

WINDSOR. — Adoption of the western Canadian flat rate per ton basis for sugar beet contracts in Kent county, Ontario, is now under consideration by growers. The new basis would replace the old system of contracting for payment on the sugar content as determined by chemical test.

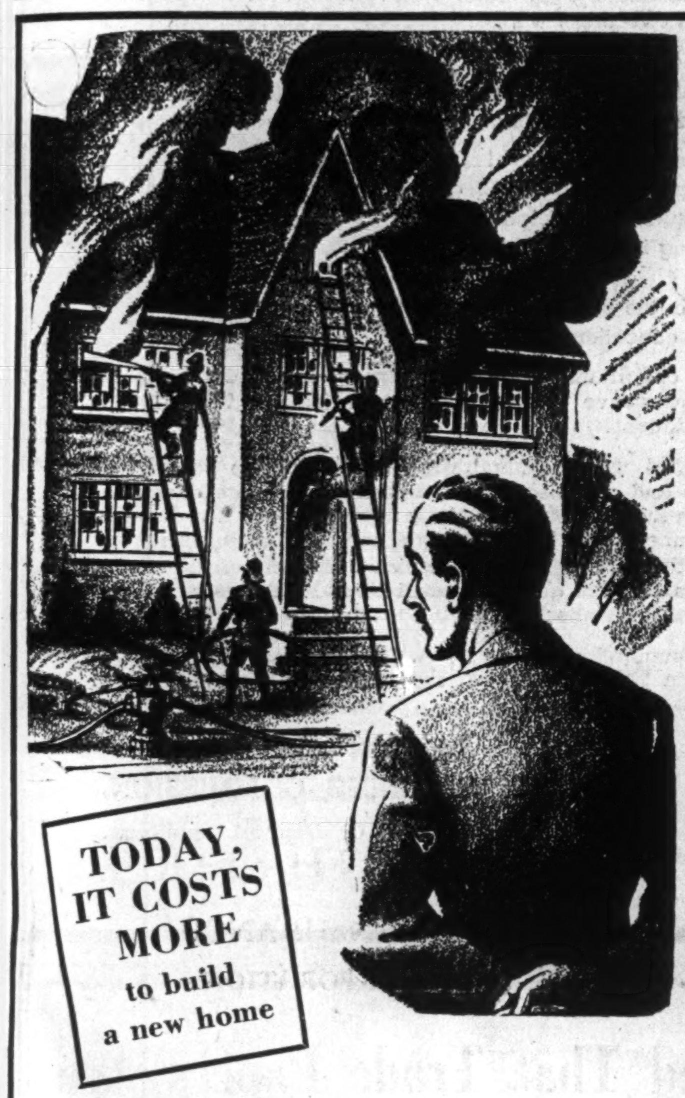
Growers are divided into natural lines, those in high sugar content areas favoring a continuation of the present basis. Those in low sugar content districts are urging the flat rate.

At the same time, the growers are interested in determining the price necessary to be paid by sugar beet processors to the growers in order to ensure operation of the two Kent county plants of the Canada & Dominion Sugar Co.

Only 9,000 acres were harvested this year, with the result that the Wallaceburg plant was operated and the Chatham plant remained closed. Last year, the larger Chatham plant was operated and the other closed.

Simpsons, Ltd. has announced a special dividend of $3 a share on its preferred stock, payable Dec. 15, 1943, to shareholders of record Nov. 20. This will bring to $5 the amount paid in 1943 in excess of regular dividends of $6.50 a year, $2 having been paid on June 2, 1943. After payment of the $3, arrears on the stock will amount to $17.62½ a share.

Bell Telephone Co. of Canada has issued 457 shares of capital stock to employees, bringing the total number of shares outstanding to 850,587.



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E. M. Whitley, General Manager for Canada

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Issue New List Banned Traders

Over 14,000 names appear on the new Consolidation of the List of Specified Persons just published by the King's Printer, Ottawa. Of interest to Canadian businessmen who deal in the export trade, the list contains names of persons with whom, although not resident or carrying on business in enemy territory or in territory in occupation by the enemy are by reason of their enemy nationality or enemy association, trading is prohibited under the Consolidated Regulations concerning Trading with the Enemy 1939.

This Consolidation is based on revisions made to the list as published from time to time in the Canada Gazette. Forty-four revisions have been issued since the beginning of 1940, and this list represents an increase of about 676 names.

Greatest number of prohibited traders appears for Chile, with 1,524, followed by Argentina (1,416), Peru (1,176), Colombia (1,155), Spain (1,117), Switzerland (1,090), and Mexico (1,027).

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THE WASHINGTON LETTER

Canada's War Conservation Show Starts 30-Day Stay in Washington

By LAWRENCE SULLIVAN

WASHINGTON—One of the most extensive Canadian industrial exhibits ever presented in the United States opened in Washington Nov. 9 for a 30-day stay under the auspices of the Combined Production & Resources Board. Every branch of Canadian industry is represented.

Outstanding among the exhibits were: wood from Canadian forests to supplant Italian walnut for rifle and machine-gun butts; commercial plywood of birch and beech to take the place of aluminum in aircraft construction; Canadian-mined zinc used for shell-fuses instead of brass; harness for farm horses made of cotton webbing to release leather for boots and essential military equipment. Several acres of the vast Social Security Building corridors are covered with exhibits.

At the opening of the exhibition, arranged chiefly for the benefit of both countries, J. B. Carswell, O.B.E., Director-General of the Washington Office of the Department of Munitions and Supply, struck the keynote of the Canadian and American war production alliance:

"Manufacturers in United States and Canada have buried the hatchet of competition, and are now making all their secrets available to whomever may need them. In this way industry has overcome problems of materials in short supply and opened production bottlenecks.

"There are still many problems ahead, and one of our greatest shortages at the present time is the shortage of manpower—on the production front, in the armed services, and in agriculture."

Tribute to Canada's achievements in war production was voiced by William L. Batt, Vice-Chairman of the U. S. War Production Board:

"Canada has made a magnificent contribution to the common cause. I do not know of any country which has done so much on the war production front, in proportion to population.

"Manufacturers, in co-operation with our Conservation Committee, have done an amazing job. Watchwords of our physicists, chemists, mineralogists, mechanical engineers, have been Conservation, Substitution, Simplification."

* * *

New Ambassador

Ranking Canadian guest at the ceremonies inaugurating this unique industrial exhibition was the Hon. Leighton McCarthy, Canadian Minister, who, better than anyone else present, realized the true significance of the occasion. For it was only about forty hours later that the State Department announced formally the elevation of the Canadian Legation, on historic Massachusetts Avenue, to the top rank of Embassy. The opening of the joint industrial exposition was, in a sense, the symbolic background, in terms of industry, finance and commerce, of the great diplomatic event.

* * *

Of Postwar Promise

In its evidence of advances in Canadian industrial technology under the pressures of wartime improvization, the exhibit presents a heart-warming picture of potential new products for the postwar world. Of more than 1,000 Canadian substitute products exhibited, all have passed rigid military tests; most of them already are in actual service.

Every such wartime development, of course, offers possibilities for adaptation to peacetime demands. Moreover, the mechanics and procedures perfected by routine day-to-day contacts in war projects promises rich dividends in postwar economic co-operation on the North American Continent.

* * *

Want Canadian Wheat

An immediate demand for something between 150 and 200 million bu. of Canadian wheat is reported by the War Food Administration in New England, following an emergency survey of the animal feed situation in that region.

Speaking before a convention of feed merchants at Boston last week, D. A. Fitz Gerald, deputy director for production in WFA, told the trade that available transportation equipment now was the limiting factor on imports of Canadian wheat for feed. He estimated that there is a present shortage of at least 5.1 million tons of feeds in the Northeastern States alone.

"For some months, the Commodity Credit Corp. has been selling feed wheat in the Northeast at the rate of approximately 6 million bu. a month. More recently these sales have been of Canadian wheat entirely. Since last June, the Corporation has brought in more than 40 million bushels of feed wheat from Canada, and we shall continue to buy there all the wheat it appears possible to move. Our own railroads have passed the peak of fall transportation requirements, so we are hopeful that additional supplies of Canadian grain can be moved into the United States by rail."

Mr. Fitz Gerald added that the U. S. also had bought 50,000 tons of wheat and 12,000 tons of barley recently from Argentina.

He estimated that import wheat requirements for the northeastern quadrant alone would be at least 14 million bu. monthly through next June.

* * *

Back from Russia, Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, reports much evidence to support Winston Churchill's recent estimate that 1944 surely would witness the collapse of Nazi military power.

Mr. Nelson expressed confidence that Russian morale is fully equal to the reconstruction task. Already, the recaptured territories are being reoccupied, devastation cleared, and new cities planned. Basic services and production are being restored on a scale which assures economic support for the long-term rehabilitation effort.

Food and capital goods from North America will be required in tremendous volume over a period of at least two years, but during that interval Russia's self-sufficiency in foods and textiles should be re-established fully.

To a rather astonishing degree, this new conception of industrialism as a practical force for social and economic improvement has dulled the edge of doctrinaire idealism. In every range of activity, the war has impressed deeply the truth that national survival flows from toil, application, production, rather than from the perfection of political tenets. As Mr. Nelson sees it, the dream-world ideologies of the revolutionary text books have lost much in their intimate daily contact in Russia with the realities of wartime survival.

* * *

New Priority Rule

Controlled materials subject to U. S. wartime priorities may be shipped into Canada only upon recommendation of the Canadian Department of Munitions & Supply, according to a revised WPB regulation issued Nov. 10, but retroactive in effect to Nov. 1.

The new regulation, PR 22, requires each Canadian buyer of controlled U. S. materials to certify in a personal affidavit that he is authorized to procure such materials under the Canadian Wartime Industries Control Regulations. Thereafter, his order has the same standing with the U. S. supplier as a like order from a United States' buyer.

Company Reports

United Farmers

Years End. Sept. 30:	1943	1942
Earned per share	$0.64	$0.53
Paid	0.25	0.25
Working capital	$197,924	$155,054

(Previous year figs. bracketed below).

Financial statement of United Farmers Co-operative shows sharply increased volume of business for the year ended Sept. 30, 1943, to give an operating profit of $157,105 ($88,644). After payment of commodity dividends on cream and eggs, and after payment of income and excess profits taxes of $40,000 ($23,000) net profits of $44,785 ($37,308) remained. This does not include $2,781 refundable excess profits tax which is not immediately available and therefore not included in net profits.

In his report to the shareholders, R. J. Scott stated that the co-operative had had the best year in its history, and has further strengthened its financial position. Announcement was made of the annual meeting to be held in Toronto on Nov. 25 at which will be considered the confirmation of by-law No. 28 authorizing application for supplementary letters patent creating 200,000 additional shares without par value. Other matters with respect to clarifying the legal and financial position of the company will be considered.

During the year under review the company had a business turnover of $17.4 millions and distributed $18,738 in the form of commodity and patrons dividends on feeds and supplies, cream and eggs.

United Bond & Share

Years End. Sept. 30:	1943	1942
Earned per share	$0.71	$0.60
Paid per share	0.60	0.55
Assets per share	$14.19	$10.71

United Bond and Share Ltd. reports for the year ended Sept. 30, 1943, total income of $22,336 ($18,753). Net profit totalled $18,758 ($16,902). These earnings are exclusive of losses of $12,025 and $4,921 on sales of investments reported in 1943 and 1942, respectively.

Book value of the stock, the balance sheet reveals, increased during the past fiscal year from $10.71 to $14.19.

In his report to shareholders, President Abner Kingman, stated it is the intention to pay dividends half yearly instead of quarterly in order to save labor and expense.

Consumers' Gas

Years Ended Sept. 30:	1943	1942
Earned per share* ..	$6.82	$6.65
Paid	8.00	8.00
Working capital ...	$4,087,068	$3,705,362

*Calculated from net profit after deducting full statutory provision for plant and buildings renewal fund.

(Previous year figs. bracketed below).

Sales of Consumers' Gas reached a record high in the year ended Sept. 30, 1943, although increased costs absorbed most of the profits leaving net profit for the year slightly improved. Total revenue from sales of gas, residuals, merchandise and miscellaneous income amounted to $8.3 millions ($7.8 millions) and net profit came to $2,135,514 ($2,106,361). The statutory reserve for depreciation of plant and building moved up about $4,000 to $1,142,474.

Earnings did not suffice to provide for the 8% dividend and still take care of depreciation. It was necessary therefore to transfer $171,376 from the reserve fund. A decline in revenues from appliances is expected because of dwindling supplies.

A. L. Bishop, president, states in his report that in spite of unsettled conditions, the company's coal suppliers have given excellent service, and that by the close of lake navigation sufficient supplies will have been accumulated to meet requirements for some months.

"It is of more than passing interest, however, to record that after four years of war we are still able to secure adequate supplies of coal and oil for gas making; necessary equipment and materials for upkeep of our plants; and maintain sufficient personnel; thus enabling us to meet unprecedented demands for service."

San Antonio Output Off

While production of San Antonio Gold Mines shows a considerable reduction in 1943, working capital position as of Oct. 7, 1943, shows a distinct improvement over the year previous, according to a statement forwarded shareholders.

Output from Jan. 1 to Oct. 7, 1943, amounted to $1.5 millions from 131,452 tons of ore milled, an average of $11.18 a ton. In the corresponding period of 1942, $1.7 millions was recovered from 153,094 tons of ore milled for an average recovery of $11.37 a ton.

Costs, exclusive of income taxes and depreciation, showed a decline to $4.39 a ton for the 1943 period compared with $4.65 a ton for the corresponding period of 1942. The decline may possibly be attributed to a lower scale of development in effect in 1943.

As at Oct. 3, 1943, current assets totalled $1.5 millions with working capital of $1.3 millions after deduction of current liabilities compared with $994,143 a year before.

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ONTARIO MINING COMMISSION

INVITATION FOR SUBMISSIONS

The Commission appointed by the Ontario Government for the purpose of enquiring into problems affecting the mining industry in Ontario, has as its objective the making of recommendations which would stimulate the mining industry in Ontario and such other recommendations as would appear to be in the best interests of the people of the Province of Ontario. Particular attention is being directed to the following:

(a) The necessity for and the methods of stimulating prospecting in Ontario.
(b) Regulations governing the financing of mining developments.
(c) The financing of mining municipalities.
(d) The place of mining in post war employment.
(e) Mining taxation.
(f) Health measures in the mining industry, and
(g) Northern Ontario educational policies.

The widest possible opportunity is to be given for the presentation of factual evidence and constructive suggestions from which the Commission may make its recommendations.

The Commission invites written submissions on the above or related subjects, from all persons and organizations interested in the more adequate development of the mining industry and of Ontario mining areas. It welcomes suggestions, from any source, which it is considered may be helpful in reaching intelligent and impartial conclusions, and which come within the scope of the enquiry. It is requested that all such submissions be delivered to the Commission not later than December 31, 1943.

Please address all communications to D. A. Mutch, Secretary, Ontario Mining Commission, Room 1302, East Block, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ontario.

By Order of,
THE ONTARIO MINING COMMISSION,
Norman C. Urquhart, Chairman.

Dated at Toronto,
November, 1943.

9 MERCHANDISING NEWSPAPERS

Hardware and Metal
Canadian Grocer
Drug Merchandising
Men's Wear
Stylewear
Bookseller & Stationer
General Merchant
Le Prix Courant
Paint & Varnish

Hardware and Metal
Canadian Grocer
Drug Merchandising
Men's Wear Merchandising
Stylewear
Bookseller and Stationer
General Merchant
Le Prix Courant
Canadian Paint and Varnish Magazine

"We Concluded That Trade Papers Are Being Read More Closely Than Ever"

Hardware and Metal,
Toronto, Ontario.

This is a letter to tell you what a pleasure it is to be using your publication in a larger way than ever before. Such a step has been taken by us only after we had made an investigation of the place of trade papers in selling merchandise, and the position occupied by Hardware and Metal.

After this survey we came to the conclusion that today trade papers are being read more than ever by merchants, because they realize that this is the one best way they have of keeping up with changing conditions and government regulations. We are also glad to say that our facts showed that hardware dealers have a profound respect for your publication.

HOBBS GLASS LIMITED, London, Canada
F. W. P. Jones, sales manager.

Similar letters to this are being received constantly by each and every one of the nine MacLean merchandising newspapers shown herewith.

Reader interest is at an all-time high because:

1. Dependable information on trade matters is more vital to retailers and wholesalers today than ever before.
2. There has been a turnover in retail personnel due to the war of more than 50% in most trades and the new personnel needs a lot of help and information.
3. Restrictions on travel have curtailed salesmen's calls so that merchants are more than ever dependent on their trade newspapers for practical help.

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Urges Revise in Tariff Formula

Scully Would Revise Appraisal Methods, Simplify Documents

By STAFF WRITER

NEW YORK. — Important specific suggestions looking toward freer trade between Canada and the United States were made here recently by Hugh D. Scully, Consul-General of Canada at New York, in a paper read before the annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science.

Mr. Scully's main thesis was that there must be consideration of a "new or revised formula" in the trade and tariff negotiations which the two countries "must shortly engage in," so as to break the present "stalemate." He based this conclusion on the following contentions: (a) The present formula under which President Roosevelt may negotiate reciprocal or favored nation treaties by conceding reductions in the U. S. tariff up to 50% of the existing rate is nearing exhaustion with respect to Canada." (2) The British preferential tariff system is held by many U. S. exporters to make it "impossible for them to get that part of the Canadian market for which the Canada-U. S. trade treaty seemed to hold out a promise."

Widen Quota Principle

"Such representations suggest consideration of a new or revised formula in the negotiations which our two countries must shortly engage in" said Mr. Scully. "Doubtless proposals for a widened application of the quota principle, and the extension of British preferential rates in whole or in part to favored nation countries will be submitted.

It has also been suggested that a study should be made of the production of certain classes of goods in which Canada is proficient and competitive to the end that such goods might be given reduced rates or free entry under the United States tariff. In return it is proposed that Canada might agree not to encourage by tariff measures the production of certain goods which the greater volume producers in the United States could supply at a much lower price than is possible in Canada.

"Such suggestions will undoubtedly be viewed with alarm in both countries. But we are approaching a stalemate under our present basis of negotiation. Constructive new ideas must be entertained and analyzed even if they involve reciprocal trading of tariff items on a block basis."

Shut-out Policy

Speaking from his long background of experience as former Canadian Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Scully emphasized that relief from prohibitive tariff rates, "while hitherto the major concern of trade negotiations," is only part of the problem. The advantages of such concessions, he stated, could never be realized by lowering rates or establishing quotas "if the old shut-out policy still lingers in administration." He maintained that the "appraisal" sections of the customs laws of both countries have in the past allegedly been used "to restrict and in some cases prohibit the entry of goods."

Merchandising Changes

"The law and practice of both Canada and U. S. with respect to the appraisal of goods for customs purposes are based on the old simple structure for the distribution of merchandise that prevailed in the 19th century—producer or manufacturer—to wholesaler—to retailer—to customer," observed Mr. Scully.

"But a great change came over merchandising methods about the beginning of this century with the advent of departmental stores, mail order houses and chain stores. The result was the elimination of the wholesaler altogether in some lines and the scaling down of his importance in the whole merchandising structure. More recently wholesale distribution has been affected by the taking over, by what have become to be known as national distributors, of entire factory outputs.

"Prices and discounts are determined by the value of the customer to the manufacturer: after weighing such factors as the quantity purchased; whether for cash or on short terms; and elimination of credit risks involved in selling a large number of local distributors.

"Inevitably buying power was concentrated and resulted in lower prices being quoted by the manufacturer to those agencies of distribution which relieved him of a large part of his selling costs. But the customs authorities have not changed their practice to suit these new methods. Values for duty are still fixed at the level of the highest prices to the smallest volume distributor in the home market of the exporter.

Fix At Highest Value

"If the Government in the receiving country is favorable to a protective policy the customs administration operating within the letter of the law may fix the value at the highest value, even if it represents the lowest volume of sales. This has been in fact the practice both in the United States and Canada and has been the occasion of many protests from exporters in both countries.

"Traders in both countries have urged that consideration be given, and legislation enacted if necessary, for the establishment of a system of customs administration which will permit acceptance of the prevailing home market price for each class of the exporters' trade if the importer belongs to the same class in the country of import. Canada has made some approach to this end, particularly since the first Canada-United States Treaty which came into effect on Jan. 1, 1936. Canada felt that not to move in this direction was a failure to recognize the change and trend in modern distributing methods and resulted in an artificial level for the assessment of duties and taxes which was far removed from the actual competitive conditions in the country of export"

Mr. Scully also made the following additional specific suggestions for streamlining methods of appraisal as between the two countries:

1. **Agreement on methods of appraisal between the two countries within certain well defined lines.**

(That is, if one nation has a law which enables it to levy treaty rates on the highest market price prevailing in the country of export and another nation determines the value at a discount of 20% under like conditions, business will be one-sided and friction will result.)

2. **Goods presented at Customs must be dealt with in the most expeditious possible manner.**

If a shipment of goods is held up unreasonably pending an investigation of the fair market prices in the country of export, or on other technical grounds, that particular transaction is voided and future business is doubtful.

3. **Marking legislature must not be used as a concealed protection.**

Granted that the purchaser of goods in the importing country has a right to know in what country the goods he purchases are made, shipments should not be refused entry, unduly delayed, or penalized if they conform with the spirit of the legislation.

For example, it would be considered unreasonable if Canada rejected a shipment of books that bore the imprint of a well-known publisher in New York City on the ground that they did not bear the specific imprint required by the law "Printed in the United States of America" or "Made in the United States of America." Cases of this kind are continually cropping up in customs administration.

Fraudulent evasions of the marking regulations such as were practiced for example, by Japan, for many years should not be condoned. These should be punished by the rejection or condemnation of the goods and the fining of the importer. A few examples of this kind soon put a stop to such practices.

4. **There should be a simplification of the wording and some approach to uniformity in the definition or content of tariff items.**

The League of Nations made efforts to this end. It is a long tedious job, but might it not be possible to make some progress by defining at least some of the items embraced in multilateral trade treaties which will be entered into after the war in the same words. Anyone who has studied the tariffs of the various countries cannot fail to see that they are full of complexities in wording and classification to the point of confusion. Obsolescences, ambiguities and inconsistencies abound. Adoption of uniform wording would go far to reduce the number of items in the customs tariffs of the world. Also it would remove a great many "fancy" items which represent split-offs from main items conceived to take care of some special interest under special conditions.

To make such a proposal may sound like impractical idealism to those hardened in present customs terminology and procedure, but without counselling perfection, it is seriously suggested that some practical progress could be made in this direction in the next trade treaties.

5. **Simplification of Customs Documents.**

Everyone who has had to do with customs and tax administration, whether on the paying or receiving end must from time to time feel completely bewildered by the vast mass of papers that have to be filled out, signed (in many cases most perfunctorily), recorded and filed, before the goods can move to the importers' shelves. Many of these forms duplicate each other. Surely it would be possible for intelligent administrators with the assistance of intelligent traders and transportation experts to consolidate, and thus reduce the number of pieces of paper that have to be worked before goods can move from one country to the other.

Sarnia Bridge Evolves Plan

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Sarnia Bridge Co. has prepared a new plan of reorganization which will be presented to shareholders at a general meeting in Sarnia on Nov. 24.

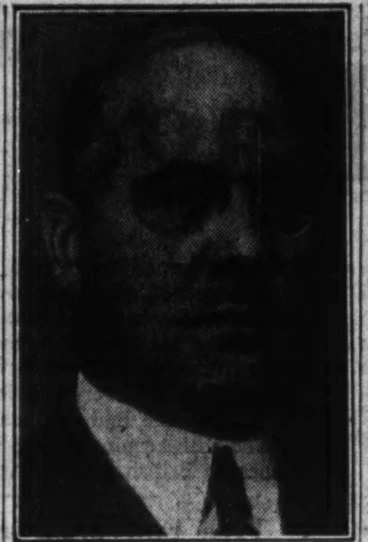
The scheme proposes that the present A and B stocks will be replaced by common stock of no par value, of which 41,000 shares will be issued. Of this number, 36,000, or nearly 88%, will go to present holders of class A stock on the basis of three shares for each share held. The class B shareholders will get 5,000 shares in the ratio of one share for each three shares held.

In a letter to shareholders, R. M. Norton, president, states that the plan evolved out of negotiations with Isard, Robertson & Co., investment dealers of London, who represented a large number of holders of both classes of stock.

Will Pay Dividend

Immediately after reorganization has been effected, says Mr. Norton, the company will pay a dividend of 50 cents a share on the new common stock.

"Owing to the company's expanded business due to the war effort, substantial working capital is required and, in view of the limited sum at credit of the surplus account, the directors trust the holders of Class A shares will appreciate the hesitancy of the board in attempting to liquidate preference share dividends in arrear when faced with the staggering amount of $288,000 as at Dec. 31, 1942."



McGILL CHANCELLOR

Morris W. Wilson, president and managing director of the Royal Bank of Canada, who has been elected chancellor of McGill University, succeeding the late Sir Edward Beatty.

Company Reports

Distillers-Seagrams

Years Ended July 31:	1943	1942
Earned per com. share	$5.28	$5.77
Paid	2.22	2.22
Working capital	59,038,833	53,006,305

(Bracketed figures below for previous year.)

Distillers Corp.-Seagrams reports consolidated net sales in the year ended July 31, 1943 of $273.5 millions ($207.9 millions) operating profits amounted to $31.5 millions ($27.5 millions). After provision for taxes and a reserve of $3 millions against possible future inventory price decline, net profit on common stock amounted to $5.28 a share. This contrasts with $5.75 the year before. Without the inventory reserve, the company earned $6.99 a share last year.

Consolidated balance sheet as at July 31 last reflects a number of major changes. Net working capital totalled $59 millions, an increase over the previous year of $6 millions. Cash increased from $6.1 millions to $9.3 millions, while accounts receivable were off from $26.6 millions to $16.4 millions. Inventories, on the other hand, to $65.2 millions ($59.4 millions), the gain being due largely to higher costs. During the year United States subsidiaries acquired certain plants and assets having a value of $2.9 millions.

Among liabilities bank notes of $7¾ millions were liquidated during the year, while a special loan was reduced from $7¼ millions to $3¾ millions. The preferred stock outstanding declined to $15.1 millions ($16.4 millions).

Western Grain

Years ended July 31	1943	1942
Earned per sh. (pref.)*	$ 6.39	$ 2.69
Paid	nil	nil
Working capital	$1,290,277	$ 622,481

*6½% preferred stock in arrears $79.62½ as at July 31, 1943.

(Bracketed figures below for previous year.)

Fiscal year ended July 31, 1943, saw the approval by bondholders of a plan to eliminate arrears on the bonds of Western Grain by conversion into a series of 5% B bonds, which new capitalization is shown on the company's balance sheet as of July 31, and amounts to $2.6 millions. The exchange was on the basis of $120 series B bonds for each $100 series A, plus $4 for each $100 series A thus accounting for the arrears of $24. The new agreement provides for an annual cumulative sinking fund of $75,000 plus 5% of redeemed bonds, but working capital may not be reduced below $1 millions. No dividends may be paid on the capital stock if sinking fund payments in arrears.

Net profit for the year after bond interest and taxes amounted to $127,800 ($53,746), or $6.39 ($2.69) a preferred share. Working capital was increased to over $1 millions, mainly due to increased inventories of grain. Bank loans were also increased considerably to handle this. Also shown on the balance sheet is $21,743 refundable excess profits tax.

A. C. Reid, president, points out in his report that the current year's wheat crop is much smaller than last, but there is more than enough wheat in sight to meet allowable deliveries within the crop year. He says, however, that a new allocation of cars recently made by the Canadian Wheat Board for shipment of wheat from country points will result in reducing the company's handlings this season.

Hayes Steel

Years ended July 31	1943	1942
Earned per share	$ 1.34	$ 4.31
Working capital	$1,444,421	$1,080,422
Paid	nil	nil

(Bracketed figures below for previous year.)

A sharp reduction of profits to less than 50% of those of the previous year was shown by Hayes Steel Products for the year ended July 31, 1943. This was the result of a more than 100% increase in income taxes to over $2 millions, while at the same time an increase in operating profits and profits before taxes was shown. Not included in net profit is $420,100 refundable EPT. This is equivalent to about $4.67 a share in the common.

Although no dividends were paid for operations in the year under review, an initial dividend of 50 cents a share was paid on the company's stock. This is the first dividend since the company's capital reorganization in 1936.

Working capital showed a substantial increase during the year. Charles A. Dana, president, reports that the company's expansion programs have been completed, and the plant is operating at capacity, substantially all on war production.

Fixed assets are valued at about $3.1 millions, of which $2.7 millions has been depreciated, leaving a balance of $379,847.

Chem-Ore Mines is reported to have acquired three additional properties bringing total holdings to eight groups covering non-metallic mineral prospects such as barite, coal, oil shales, nepheline syenite, gypsum, etc.

McWatters Gold Mines had an operating loss of $4,115 for the three months ended Sept. 30. Production for the period was $46,044 from treatment of 9,090 tons of ore for an average recovery of $5.06 per ton.

Windsor Mayor Pushes Toward Debt Clean-up

May Ask Creditors to Agree to New Municipal Financing Plan

From Our Own Correspondent

WINDSOR.—Evidence of renewed vigor in efforts directed toward refinancing Windsor's refunded municipal debt now standing at approximately $25 millions was seen as Mayor Arthur J. Reaume called for early preparation of 1944 municipal budget estimates.

A special committee on refinancing to prepare the budget includes representatives of interested municipal boards and commissions.

Such estimates will be used as a basis of discussions which are expected to lead the municipality into negotiations with the creditors for a consent plan to replace the present refunding plan.

New Plan Proposed

It is expected the creditors will be asked to agree to a refinancing based on serial debentures covering 25 or 30 years without any change in the present interest rates. The present plan binds the municipality to 1975, requiring it to pay into a sinking fund a minimum of $160,000 annually.

Municipal officials estimate that by 1975 the city will still owe the creditors approximately $11 millions.

Principal criticism of the present plan is that the municipality has not levied for debt retirement but has used the proceeds of a liquidation of assets for the retirement of debt. As the assets are drying up, the municipality is confronted with prospects of another default or an alarming increase in mill rate at an early future date.

Montreal Stock Loans Hold at High Level

Member firms of the Montreal Stock Exchange and Montreal Curb Market report collateral borrowings of $8.8 millions at the end of October, a decline of $145,568 during the month. Comparative figures for Oct. 30, 1942, are $5.2 millions.

Nova Scotia Light & Power Co. has called for offers up to Nov. 30 of its first mortgage bonds to an amount of $93,980 for sinking fund requirements.

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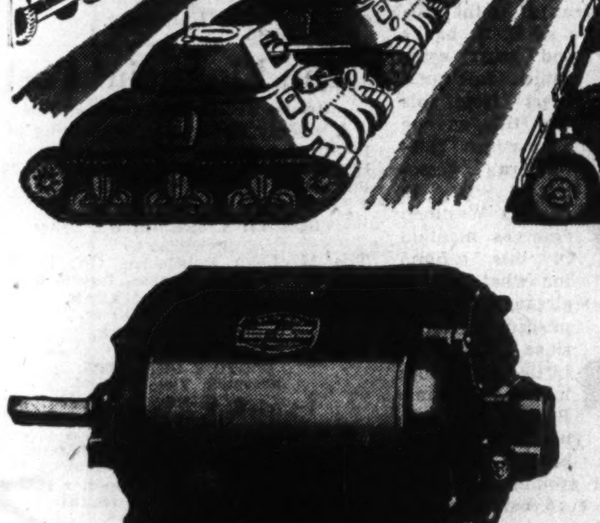

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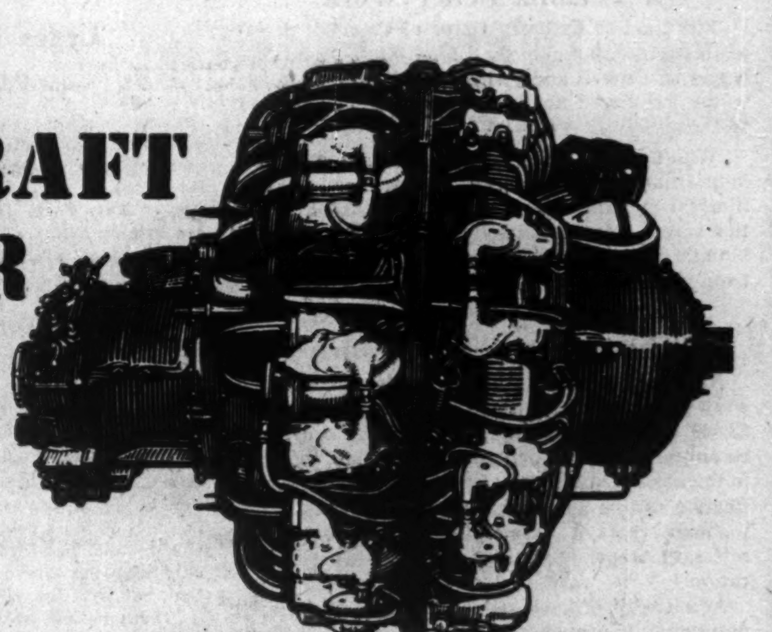

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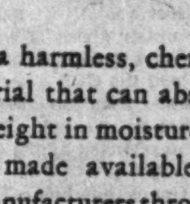
● From the time they leave the production line, the tools of war—guns, tanks, planes—are threatened by a devastating enemy: corrosion, commonly called rust. Silica Gel protects vital war equipment by removing moisture from the air before corrosion can begin its deadly work.

Formerly, equipment bound for overseas was heavily coated with grease and waxes to protect metal surfaces. Such treatment was slow and messy, and delayed final assembly overseas. Some things, like radio equipment, could not be treated with grease—and had to risk overseas shipment unprotected.

Now, Silica Gel provides positive protection from rust and corrosion for all types of equipment. For instance, an aircraft engine is packaged for overseas by sealing it in a moisture-proof envelope.

Small cotton bags filled with Silica Gel are tied to the engine. The Silica Gel in the bags removes the moisture sealed into the envelope and maintains relative humidity at a low level where corrosion will not occur. In each spark plug port on the cylinders, and in other similar openings, plastic plugs, filled with Silica Gel, are installed. These plugs protect the combustion chambers and other internal engine surfaces.



Silica Gel is a harmless, chemically inert material that can absorb up to half its weight in moisture. It is made available to manufacturers through the General Chemicals Division of Canadian Industries Limited.

Silica Gel to protect overseas shipments is another example of how Industrial Chemistry helps Canada's war effort.

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The Editorial Page . .

"Bears for Punishment"

If they are ever to achieve political power, the CCF is going to give its own adherents and everybody else quite a lifetime. The first great war, the great depression, the second great war, have made this a strenuous, grim and, for many, a tragic era in which to be born.

On top of all this, the CCF wants to take us into its experiment in utopia—an experiment that could not last long but which would make a mess of Canadians' lives for another quarter century, for many, all the rest of the lifetime accorded them.

In view of the fact that we only get one chance at living, it is remarkable the willingness some Canadians have for launching upon another era of hardship and disaster. Bluntly, they are "bears for punishment."

There is a striking contrast between the political situation here and in the United States. For those with eyes to see it is instructive.

In the United States, the gospel of social change by revolution is dead so far as having any possibility of achieving an important voice in government.

Communists, Socialists, Townsendites, Coughlinites and a dozen other varieties of political "snake oil" are still being hawked by assorted medicine men. But political power unquestionably continues in Democratic and Republican hands. Both parties are united in support of democratic principles through the individual enterprise system. The United States got social and economic revolution off its chest during the past decade. The Democrats are becoming more conservative and the Republicans are becoming more liberal.

Thus united, America is in excellent condition for tackling the reconstruction problem vigorously, and efficiently; for making good at home the victories for freedom which it will have helped win abroad.

But in Canada, the CCF wants to add a revolutionary program on top of our reconstruction program. The CCF aspires to saddle us at home with the kind of totalitarianism we will have beaten abroad. It wants us to help free the Poles, Belgians, Dutch and all the rest of the enslaved, then take the yoke on our own necks.

The urgency of war united the Canadian people in support of principles and policies which would help win the war. The same unity on principles and policies is needed to win and to make good the peace.

Such unity on principles and policies prevails among politically significant U. S. parties. America knows the direction it is going to take and what vehicle it will travel in. The CCF wants to put Canada on a merry-go-round to nowhere for another long period of chaos and hardship.

It Permits Better Work

Elevation to Embassy status of Canada's diplomatic representation in the United States is a timely and wise move, and by implication, a just tribute to the individual holding the post, Hon. Leighton McCarthy.

With Canada taking a large and fully adult part in international conferences and agreements, it was illogical and inefficient to continue the old legation status. Mr. McCarthy will now enjoy the diplomatic rank which the job Canadians have got from him and expect from him really requires.

That Income Tax Branch

Income tax officials have abandoned trying to work out simplified income tax form for the over $3,000 a year income taxpayers. They confirm a recent news story which said in part that "the boys in the income tax branch don't see now how simplification can be accomplished. They say there are too many types of income. The commissioner himself says 'impossible' concerning further simplification."

Admittedly, officialdom's desire to be fair to each individual; to provide for every conceivable permutation and combination of circumstance; to catch every vagrant dollar of income is the cause of the complexities in the income tax form.

But to call off the development of a simpler formula leaves the clear implication that in official minds the present monstrous TI form is the best that can be contrived; and that Canadians are going to be forced to go on with this creaky tax machinery, with tribulations for themselves and, out of their confusion and blunderings, adding enormously to the time and cost of checking by income tax inspectors.

Income tax is apparently destined to continue to play a very much larger role in the Canadian revenue picture than it did before the war. Though rates will change, it is almost certain that the number of income taxpayers will not go back to its low pre-war levels.

Here is a vital branch of government administration that in 1930 handled 142,000 personal tax returns; in 1938, 237,000. Estimated number of returns for 1943 is two millions.

Has machinery of our income tax administration expanded sufficiently to meet this tremendous new problem. Have its working methods, its organization, grown up with the job? Have enough junior executives been developed to handle the expanded job or is its management basically the same as it was before the job grew to 14 times the size?

Delays in getting tax settlements, the fact that income tax checking is far behind, and other things like the abandonment of search for a simpler tax form suggest that the income tax authorities should take stock of their organization; bring it into line with present realities and modern business techniques.

Lucky for Both of Us

Repeated time and again these days is Britain's good fortune in her present ambassador to Washington, and inevitably, in these matters of good international relations, what is good for Britain is good for us.

Ten years ago, in the term of Sir Ronald Lindsay, the British Embassy in Washington was considered the most frigid place in the District of Columbia. It had all sorts of things like tradition, stiff upper lip, old school tie and dignity in its favor, but among Americans and especially among the Americans who frame American public opinion, it had little else.

Lord Halifax, the present ambassador arrived at a time when he was still suspect as an "appeaser." His background of birth, and of political activity did not make him look like a promising appointment to this post.

This writer attended his first press conference after arrival on this continent. The Washington press corps, waiting in the great hall of the Embassy, was openly hostile; many were contemptuous

Then this big austere figure, with the bloodhound expression, entered the room gravely and the questions started. Most attending had expected a brief, sharp interview productive of disagreeable copy and headlines in the next day's newspapers. Instead the meeting turned out to be a lengthy chat with the friendliness of both sides growing every minute.

From that day to this, Halifax has been using his great tact and his fine talents to build understanding and friendship between Britain and America.

Washington observers are unanimous that the Halifax era at the Embassy has had a very great deal to do with keeping smooth and increasing the warmness of British and American co-operation.

Free Enterprise in Action

In the story of dramatic strides upward in society's standard of living, comfort and in health, the chemical industry dominates that of recent generations. And each of the new marvels it has produced, each improvement it has made, has been achieved by the individual enterprise system of risk-taking in the hope of profit.

This was brought out very clearly in the recent lecture by L. F. Livingston, manager of the Du Pont Agricultural Extension Division speaking at McGill University to the Marketing Course sponsored by the university jointly with the Advertising and Sales Club.

Mr. Livingston said that "Our average is probably around seven years from the time a research project starts in the laboratory until a product comes on the market."

Commenting on the expense involved he added that his own and other chemical firms "are justified in carrying out extensive research programs largely by virtue of the fact that, under our present laws, the inventor is given exclusive rights for a period of time to the 'brain child' he has created. Without this incentive to free enterprise which has existed for 150 years, it is easy to foresee a curtailment in the industrial research which has contributed so greatly to our comfort, health and modern living."

Most dramatic illustration of the tremendous achievement in the industry in recent years was his statement that "Just prior to the present emergency, 40% of Du Pont's sales revenue was coming from the sale of articles which did not exist ten years before."

Several important materials, now of the utmost importance in the war, were not even known or were just emerging from the test tube stage to commercial applications when the war began. And with the speed up of scientific research and experimentation occasioned by the war, new wonders for peacetime are just around the corner.

The record of the chemical industry speaks for itself; shows how enormously successful the private enterprise system of risk-taking for profit has proven in constantly serving better the needs of man.

The Postwar World . . .

In this department The Financial Post notes current comment, opinion and research on the world that will face us after the war has been won.

Urges Full Co-operation of British-U. S. Merchant Marine

In maintaining the peace of the world in the years following the end of this war, the size of the various nation's merchant marine must be considered along with the strength of their navies. This was the argument of John E. Otterson, chairman American Maritime Council before the recent Foreign Trade Convention at New York. In his address, portions of which are briefed below, Mr. Otterson made a plea for full co-operation between the British and American merchant marine after the war.

In future we must think in terms of sea power rather than naval power; that is, the combined strength of naval and merchant fleets. Either one could not have won the war without the other, and one cannot maintain the peace without the other. They are complementary.

Britain, Russia and the United States, in association with their Allies, must determine what distribution of sea power among nations will best serve the policing of the world and the peaceful service of the world trade. For these purposes we are concerned not only with the measure of the sea power of each nation, but with the manner of its operation.

Those nations whose policies and political philosophies are non-aggressive can be expected to operate their merchant fleets in free competition under most-favored terms, and those nations whose inclinations are aggressive can expect to have some restraint placed upon them to protect the world against their destructive policies and subversive activities.

It is obvious that in such a world order the United States must play its full part in the distribution, operation and regulation of the world's sea power. We must maintain our proper proportion of the world's naval strength and carry our appropriate share of the world's commerce with a merchant marine commensurate in size with our Navy. To the extent that we fail in this, we leave the opportunity for the aggressor nations to take advantage of our neglect, to absorb what we abandon, and to convert their commercial strength into political power.

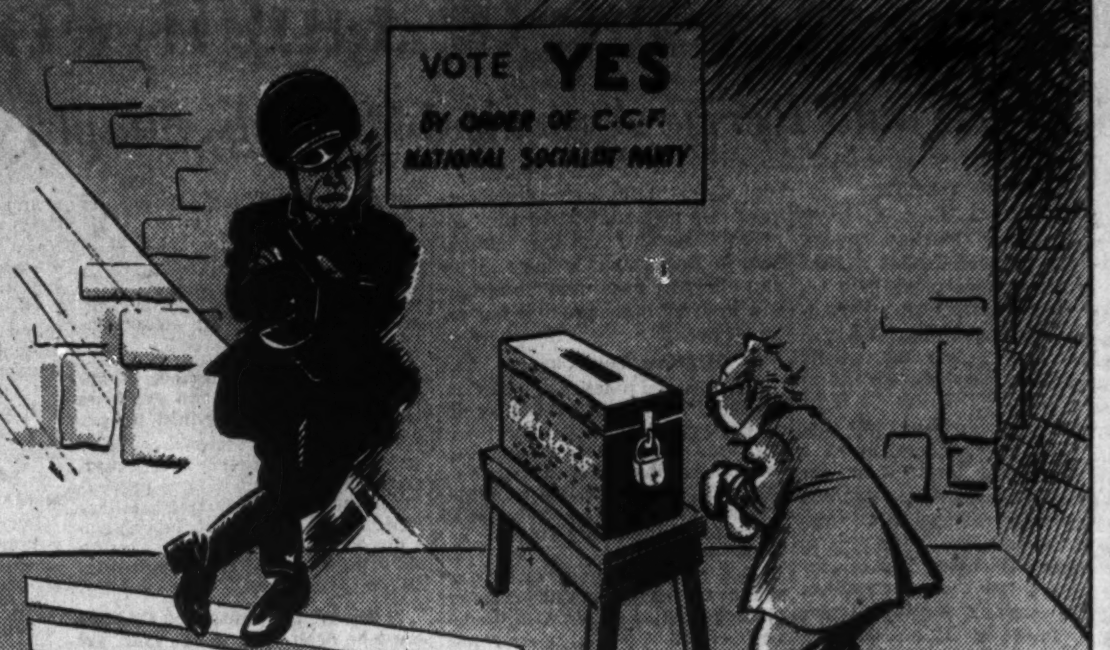
England and the United States at the moment own more than three-fourths of the merchant tonnage in the world and control as a war measure the operation of the balance of the tonnage outside the Axis powers. This condition should not be permitted to change unless and until there are assurances that those nations who aspire to the building and operation of a merchant fleet shall conform to the rules of conduct necessary to the maintenance of peace.

For these reasons it is desirable now to bring about such an agreement between the British Empire and the United States relative to the future of the sea power of both nations as will serve notice to the world of their unity of purpose in peace and war and of their determination to use the power that is theirs to protect the future of mankind and the right of the civilized world to progress.

To this end I propose that an agreement be reached immediately between the British Commonwealth and the United States that the sea power of the two nations in future shall be equal.

We have now a treaty governing the limitation of armaments under which it is provided that the naval power of the two nations shall be equal. This provision should remain.

It is necessary to deal further only with the problem of the Merchant Marine of the two nations. The proposal that their respective sea powers shall be equal carries with it, therefore, the proposal that their Merchant Fleets shall be equal.



Cartoon by Grassick

MR. WINCH POINTS OUT THAT REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM CAN'T TOLERATE AN OPPOSITION.

Post-Scripts . . . .

Heads the Bankers

Stanley M. Wedd, newly elected president of the Canadian Bankers Association is a banker by both birth and training. He was born in 1889 at Kitchener (then Berlin), Ont., where his father was accountant of a branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. At 16, Stanley decided he would like to be a banker too.

He entered the service of the Commerce at Walkerton as a junior. There and at other branches he received a broad training in general banking. His work was always done with painstaking care and diligence no matter what the job in hand might be.

In 1908 when a vacancy occurred at head office he was called in, being appointed routine inspector's clerk. He spent several years in different minor capacities around head office. His unflagging interest and industry in handling routine work commanded attention and when an accountant was needed at the Market branch in Toronto he was sent. There his executive ability became more apparent and in 1916, after the merger of the Eastern Townships Bank with the Commerce, he was sent to Sherbrooke where the head office of the Eastern Townships Bank had been, to co-ordinate the practices of the two organizations.

After three years at Sherbrooke he was brought back to head office at Toronto as assistant inspector of credits but returned to Sherbrooke in 1923 as assistant manager of the main branch in that city.

Two years later in 1925, head office beckoned again and he became successively inspector, chief inspector and assistant general manager. In December, 1942, he became general manager.

Wedd is a great believer in getting today's work done today. He is credited with saying once "I'd love to procrastinate but I'm always afraid to."

He is fond of golf and gardening, when he can find time for either.

With the revision of the Bank Act due next year, his term as president of the Canadian Bankers' Association is likely to be a strenuous one. The Bank Act is the legislation under which the chartered banks exist and operate and, according to law, it expires next July 1. and with it the charters of the banks.

Revision of the act is always a time for enquiry into the whole banking system and bank legislation. If revision is carried out, as usual, it means the collection of much information by the association for the parliamentary committee usually appointed to deal with the matter. Revision also gives the banks a good opportunity to tell their story to the public.

Reports have it that because of the war special legislation will be passed extending both the bank act and the bank charters. But as Wedd's term of office is two years, it is likely revision will come during his incumbency, hence the special importance of his appointment.

Twice Honored

Ralph Hackbusch, vice-president of Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co. of Canada, Ltd., has just been named its managing director.

Simultaneously with his company appointment, Mr. Hackbusch's outstanding contribution to the advancement of radio engineering and tele-communications over the years has been recognized by his election to the vice-presidency for 1944 of the Institute of Radio Engineers at their recent meeting in New York. He is the third Canadian to be so honored by an Institute which numbers a world membership of 11,000.

MR. HACKBUSCH

In resuming his professional career as vice-president of Stromberg-Carlson, Mr. Hackbusch resigned from his war service as director of the radio division of the Government-controlled Research Enterprises Ltd., Toronto, to which he had been attached since 1940.

Born and raised in Hamilton, Ont., Ralph Hackbusch was educated at Hamilton Collegiate and Technical Institute.

For 13 years he was on the staff of the Canadian Westinghouse Co. and for three years associate radio engineer for Kolster Radio.

Quick Step-Up

On joining Stromberg-Carlson in 1930 as radio engineer-in-charge, he was quickly raised to chief engineer in 1931, becoming chief engineer and factory manager in 1934 and vice-president and general manager in 1940.

His experience and skill has proved invaluable to many radio societies and associations. In 1926 he was elected associate of the Institute of Radio Engineers, becoming a member in 1930 and a fellow in 1937. He has served as chairman of the Toronto section. For eight years he was chairman and director of the engineering division of the Radio Manufacturers Association of Canada as well as being on the Board of Directors for many years.

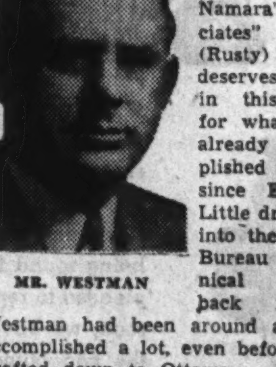
Ralph Hackbusch was a guest member of the American R.M.A. General Standards Committee for many years and of the Main Committee of the Canadian Engineering Standards Committee.

Married in October, 1927, Mr. Hackbusch has one son. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, Hamilton and Toronto, a fellow of the Radio Club of America; Registered Professional Engineer, A.P.E. Ontario (Electrical); member of the Rochester Engineering Society and of the Royal Canadian Institute.

• • •

A Working Associate

Associate directors in the National Selective Service organization at Ottawa are now almost as plentiful as the proverbial vice-presidents of U. S. banks and trust companies. But quite apart from his new title as one of Arthur MacNamara's "associates" L. E. (Rusty) Westman deserves mention in this column for what he has already accomplished at Ottawa since Elliott M. Little drafted him into the Wartime Bureau of Technical Personnel back in 1941. Westman had been around a lot and accomplished a lot, even before he got drafted down to Ottawa.



MR. WESTMAN

He left his father's farm at Granton, near London, Ontario, to be a schoolteacher. He was then 18 and the school was near Malton—about where the present big aircraft plant now stands. After six months he headed west to Alberta to do more teaching—this time he lived in a tent, cooked his own meals and rode horseback to and from his job.

The money he saved went into a college education at the University of Toronto. He graduated with a science degree in 1914, and went to Glace Bay. This time he got two jobs—one as a miner, the other as a teacher in the Reading Camp Association. Six months later, and armed with a little more money, he was back in Toronto for a Masters Degree in electrochemistry.

But the First Great War was demanding trained men so Westman, as a junior chemist, took on a number of assignments which took him to various parts of Canada and the U. S. After the war, by sheer accident, he was offered a job on a trade paper as a better alternative to teaching. Westman took it and a year later found himself owning a trade paper publishing company. Today, after ups and downs that nearly always ended on the "up" side, the Westman Publications Ltd. has three trade papers covering the chemical, metals, laundry and dry cleaning fields.

Westman branched into manufacturing about 15 years ago; became the first manufacturer in Canada to make nitrous oxide—an anaesthetic. Now he not only makes it in Canada but has a plant in Hull, England, to boot. He also got into public relations work for a time, but later sold his venture.

Another important sideline which really led him toward Ottawa was his long-time secretaryship of the Canadian Institute of Chemistry and his presidency of the Canadian Chemical Association. These connections brought him in touch with Government officials a year before war broke out, to plan ways and means of enlisting the help and knowledge of Canadian chemists in the event that this should prove to be a "chemical" war. Out of this early association there grew eventually the Wartime Bureau of Technical Personnel of which Mr. Westman was an original sponsor. When the bureau was finally established on a full-time basis at Ottawa, Westman was brought into contact with Elliott Little—the bureau's first director. Subsequently, Westman went with Little into National Selective Service—was one of the few who stayed at Ottawa after Little's resignation.

His new job is primarily concerned with war industry—planning the necessary and continuous re-allocation of manpower to keep our changing war production plant functioning. He still keeps his home and his publishing and manufacturing business in Toronto; gets back as often as possible.

Mr. Westman is 53. His initials, by the way, stand for LeRoy Edgerton. But no one ever calls him by either name, so far as can be discovered.

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Sayings of the Week

"We are getting recruits, wherever they are coming from. We see the way clear now forever — well, at least well into next year."—*Air Minister C. G. Power.*

• • •

"It is essential that an adequate scholarship system, involving not only the university fees but also appropriate living allowances, should enable all qualified individuals to enter upon an undergraduate course at our universities."—*Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal of McGill University.*

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"The curricula of our universities must, in future, be such that no man or woman can complete an undergraduate course without attaining in the process, specific competence for the task of earning his or her own living in some walk of life during the years that must follow graduation."—*Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal of McGill University.*

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Other People's Views . . . . .

The Canadian Editorial of the Week

Mr. Winch on Revolution

Montreal Gazette

Harold Winch, British Columbia CCF leader, has denied a statement attributed to him in Calgary to the effect that under a CCF Government "those who defied the government's will would be treated as criminals," and that the government "would use the power of the police and the military forces to force those opposed to obey the law."

Neither of these sentences was represented as a direct quotation. Neither is a particularly unfair digest of what Mr. Winch said, or says he said. Both, however, did him and the CCF a service by diverting attention from the other things he said, and has not denied. Here are some of them, as reported by the Calgary Herald:

"Canadian troops now overseas will not lay down their arms until they have obtained their aims at home . . . This war didn't start when the first shot was fired, and it won't end when the last shot is fired . . . It's time we had a revolution . . . If capitalism says 'no,' we know the answer—so did Russia."

This, we submit, is highly pernicious stuff—rather more so, in fact, than the statements Mr. Winch is at pains to deny. Both here and in the United States, an accepted judicial borderline between legitimate reform agitation and revolutionary sedition is the point of advocating overthrow of existing institutions by violence. Mr. Winch, who has already proclaimed the CCF "not a reform party but a militantly revolutionary party," would reduce the armed forces of this Dominion to bloody furtherance of that revolution. If this is not what Mr. Winch implied in the above quoted sentences, his words have no meaning at all.

Not for the first time, Mr. Winch has embarrassed the federal high command of the Socialist party. M. J. Coldwell, M.P., national leader, has had to make a statement following Mr. Winch's threats to "scrap the B.N.A. Act"—a shattering shock to the eggs on which the CCF is sitting in Quebec. Whenever Mr. Coldwell uses the word "revolution" he always adds "in the dictionary sense," a phrase evidently intended to take the poison out of it. Mr. Coldwell, whose greatest political assets are his personal charm and his safe-and-sane appearance, is an apostle of gradualism.

We do not doubt Mr. Coldwell's personal sincerity in these professions, nor his personal devotion to the ideals and processes of democracy. But we have every doubt that he will be able to give effect to his good intentions. Not only circumstances, but the powerful faction within his own party of which Harold Winch is the prototype, would drive a CCF government through the left-wing liberalism of the college-bred pinks into the "military revolutionary" policy Mr. Winch professes.

Whether Harold Winch said so or not, we are convinced a Socialist government would have to "handle the opposition like any other criminal." Socialist theorists, from Bernard Shaw to Harold Laski, concede this necessity. Mr. Winch, bluntly frank, looks forward to the prospect without reluctance, even with lively anticipation.

As Others See Us . .

Mixed Farming in West

Moose Jaw Times-Herald

Some years ago, when discussing expansion of mixed farming in western Canada, Hon. J. Gordon Taggart, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, commented that if the West ever switched to livestock and mixed farming, the essentially mixed farming areas of Canada would be the greatest sufferers as a result.

What has happened during the past four years in the West, under Government expansion programs, has caused no little concern in other parts of Canada. But it is necessary to point to the fact that when the West was urged to go into hog production in a big way, and on a quality basis as well as quantity, the hope was attractively put before the farmers that Canada would be able to hold much of the export bacon market in the postwar years.

The Financial Post of Toronto recently put the question:

"What should, or could, be done now to foster continued expansion of mixed farming in western Canada after the war?"

A portion of two pages of the paper is devoted to the opinions from agriculturists and others. They are almost unanimous in declaring that dependable returns, based upon stabilized values, would be the cornerstone.

The problem of export markets is foremost with most of those who answered the question. Construction of irrigation projects, immigration and greater settlement, farm water supply, expansion of community pastures, lower freight rates are among the suggestions which are put forward. But Hon. Mr. Taggart probably got closer to the correct answer when he replied:

"Because of climate and soil, cereals will continue to be the main crops of the prairie region. Relative prices of grains and livestock products will determine whether grains are sold or fed. Long-term guarantees of prices would tend to maintain whichever types of farming receive the guarantees. But who can say which products will be mainly in demand in the postwar period?"

Mr. Taggart in his answer points the obvious result should prices for grains rise. The history of farming in the West has shown what happens. It is not necessary to go back far to find the proof, for in the years of drought and depression, the hens, the hogs, the cattle and the cream cheques helped many farmers weather the storm.

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Where the Shoe Pinches

Lethbridge Herald

The Financial Post, having heard that the Liberal caucus at Ottawa listened to a lot of complaints about wartime regulations, now fears that "these much-worried vote gatherers may put pressure on a much-worried administration to remove 'irritations and discontent' for political purposes rather than for war-winning purposes."

In order to prevent what The Financial Post fears may happen, that paper might say a word or two in warning to the politicians, who use the "irritations and discontent" to stir up animosity against the Government. That is where the shoe pinches the Government supporters and they feel that as long as it goes on they suffer loss of favor with the voters.

If the opposition groups were big enough—and patriotic enough—to recognize that stiff restrictions were required if the war is to be won on the overseas and the home fronts, and cease fomenting and encouraging the feelings of people whose toes have been tramped on, there wouldn't be the agitation for softening or removing entirely some of the wartime regulations.

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Telling Our Story

The Miami Post

In an editorial appearing in its current issue, Canada's foremost financial publication, The Financial Post, makes some timely observations concerning the popular misconception in this country that the Dominion is receiving lend-lease aid from Washington.

(The Miami Post quotes a Post editorial explaining that we are not on Washington's Lend-Lease list, and do not want to be).

"Under the circumstances, it would seem only right if this country's press were to make a special effort at this time to correct this and other harmful inaccuracies prevalent concerning our good which well may have their origin in neighbor's war effort — inaccuracies enemy propaganda."

• • •

Stop Me If . . . . .

A panhandler, holding out two hats, explained: "Business is so good I opened a branch office!"

Our Market For Lumber

Despite Tariffs U. S. Best Bet for Canada's Exports

This is the sixth of a series of articles dealing with the problems confronting the restoration of Canada's peacetime export trade after the war.

Last week the United States market for Canadian newsprint was discussed; below lumber and the remainder of forest products are covered.

By **GORDON L. SMITH**

For a long time the United States was the greatest single export market for Canadian lumber and other wood products and that country still remains the major outlet for newsprint, pulpwood and wood pulp. But the tariff battle, which raged in the period between the two great wars and culminated in the sky-high Hawley-Smoot Bill of the early 'thirties, changed the timber end of the picture radically.

This cut Canadian exports, especially from British Columbia, to a most serious extent. Export of logs, poles, etc., was cut in two while that of sawn lumber and shingles dropped by two thirds. Pulpwood, wood pulp and newsprint were unaffected except by the natural economics of the depression, but lumber and logs, even in the years 1937 to 1939, never more than recovered 50% of the loss. Had it not been for the Empire Agreements of 1932 which diverted much Canadian lumber to Britain and Australia, the industry would have remained permanently depressed.

The statistical story of the American market for wood products other than newsprint is well portrayed in the accompanying table. In a previous article the newsprint end of the business has been discussed, this article deals with all other wood products.

Except for Great Britain, the United States market, despite the tariff of 1930, remains the greatest single export market for Canada. To a great many lumbermen this market is still regarded as the most natural if ways could be found of levelling tariff barriers.

A start was made under the trade agreements initiated by the Washington and Ottawa Governments in the late thirties. These agreements largely restored the American market for Canadian shingles and revised substantial exports of sawn lumber, but they did not restore the full pre-1930 outlet by any means.

Canadian Exports to U. S.

(Millions of Dollars)

	1928	1932	1936	1937	1938	1939
Logs, poles, R.R. ties, etc.	6.5	3.1	2.0	3.2	2.0	3.9
Sawn lumber	36.4	12.5	12.8	15.5	11.6	16.9
Shingles	7.6	2.4	6.0	6.0	5.0	7.9
Pulp wood	14.2	8.2	8.1	11.4	10.4	8.8
Wood pulp	36.9	21.4	26.5	32.8	21.6	26.8
Paper and fibre board	1.2	.47	.63	.65	.44	.48
Total *wood products except newsprint	112.6	51.1	59.7	73.8	55.1	68.8
Newsprint	123.0	89.4	83.5	105.7	85.2	97.0
Total wood products	235.6	140.5	143.2	179.5	140.3	165.8
Total all exports	499.6	349.7	333.9	360.0	270.5	380.4

*Includes some other items not specified above.

The bulk of Canadian lumber exports to the U. S. originates in British Columbia where the largest mills are located near or on tidewater and within less than 100 miles of the American border. At one time the export was largely in Douglas fir and cedar shingles. In 1939, the last normal pre-war year, the trade in cedar shingles continued, but percentages of spruce, birch and hemlock had gained while pine and fir had declined. Total export, aside from newsprint, averaged about $70 millions a year. Of this, about $4 millions was in raw timber, logs, poles, railway ties, etc. In sawn lumber the total amounted to about $15 millions a year but fluctuated considerably from season to season. Shingles under a combination of reduced tariff and quota arrangement held remarkably steady at about $7 millions annually.

Overshadowing this straight lumber export was that of pulp and pulpwood. The former, as already noted, originated largely in B. C., but pulpwood and pulp destined for the U. S. was drawn from a much wider territory. Here, in addition to B. C., Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces were also important contributors. Bulked together the two products averaged from $30 to $40 millions annually.

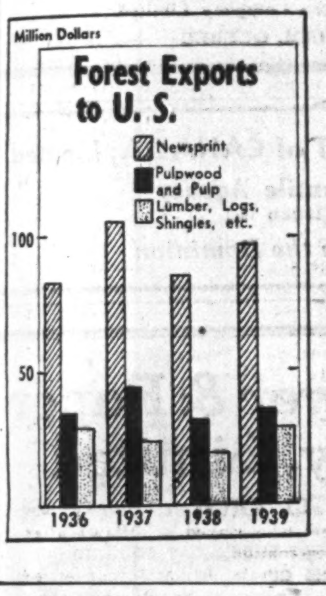
If newsprint is added to the items already mentioned, then the whole forest product trade export to the U. S. looms as Canada's most important, and immediately before the war accounted for nearly half the total value of Canadian export to our big southern neighbor. In that respect there has not been a great deal of change in the ten years preceding outbreak of war.

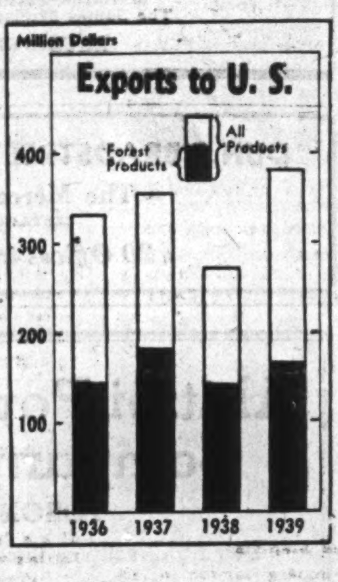
Postwar Factors

Postwar export of forest products to the U. S. will depend upon several factors. Of first importance will be the tariff policy Washington will adopt after the peace. Judged by past performance Canada could, if the southern market were fully opened, easily double the immediate pre-war shipments of logs and sawn lumber and could maintain the 1939 flow of pulp, pulpwood and newsprint. The ten-year pre-war trend toward cheaper kinds of lumber and more finished products would probably be continued.

Second only to the tariff in importance and gaining in seriousness is the factor of available supply. Fire and cutting have substantially reduced potential supplies of timber in Canada and this applies to B. C. as well as the rest of the Dominion. Within another decade big stands of large-sized cedar and other timber will be scarce and unless the U. S. is prepared to take more spruce and hemlock, then, tariff or no tariff, the export might have to drop.

Another factor in the situation is the British Empire demand. There is, of course, only so much lumber that can be produced and shipped, both the supply of raw material and mill capacity limit volume. From 1932 on, Canada and especially B. C. developed important outlets in the United Kingdom and other parts of the Empire. Much will depend upon the peace settlement in Europe whether some of these outlets can be retained. Certainly, however, the war damage to existing construction in Europe and elsewhere would point to a great rebuilding boom after the war and Canada can naturally expect to share substantially in that reconstruction.





TRANSPORT MEN MEET

Ontario Automotive Transport Association on Dec. 6 will hold its 17th annual meeting in Toronto to elect officers and directors for 1944 and confirm policy for dealing with wartime problems of for-hire intercity motor transport operators, notably freight rates, the acute labor situation, and shortages of replacement equipment and parts.

Public Works Inventory Urged by Quebec Mayor

Says Canada Needs Body of Provincial and Municipal Representatives to Act in Liaison With Dominion in Employment Program

Formation of a federal body to take a general inventory of public works to be initiated and executed throughout the country upon cessation of hostilities as a device to guard against a resurgence of unemployment is suggested by Lucien Bourne, Mayor of Quebec City, speaking before the Union of Municipalities recently.

Efficacy of such a group would depend upon the formation of similar bodies to be established in each of the provinces, to act on the provincial plane and as liaison between the towns and municipalities and the Federal Government. Their task, stated the Mayor, would be to elaborate a program of public works which might embody these four points:

1. Return to the land of persons who have shifted to the cities, attracted by war industries.
2. Inventory by the Dominion of public works to be undertaken immediately in places affected by unemployment.
3. Inventory by the Province of public works whose execution would assure continuity of income to the workman.
4. Inventory by the cities, towns and municipalities of public works to be undertaken by means of a grant from Ottawa, but with the consent of the technical and administrative branches of the cities and municipalities in question.

Investigate Needs

Formation of civil committees to aid the local administration in investigating the needs of the people would make sure the projects were carried out, said the Mayor.

Not only migrants to the city, but returned soldiers who have a flair and liking for farming should be turned landward. To bring about a healthy balance between the rural and urban populations future colonists should be assured of conditions enabling them to make a living from the land.

Colonizers should take possession of their portion with the buildings complete, roads and highways open so they may be in a position to support themselves for the first year. Likewise schools and churches should be built, and peoples' banks and savings and credit institutions set up in remote places.

The inventory of federal public works, the Mayor thought, might include construction of dwellings, elimination of level crossings, slum clearance, improvement of public buildings and national harbors, building of airdromes, draining and cleaning of streams and water courses which feed the various water systems.

Here the Federal and Provincial Governments might study opportunities of setting up their administration centres in parts of towns where assessments are low.

The Federal Government, Mayor Bourne suggests, might create a body which, through the intermediary of the provinces, would aid home building. It should see to advancing funds required for such an enterprise at an interest rate so low the smallest earner could own his home.

The Week in Business

	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	Year Ago
Financial Post Production Index	....	258.4	255.5	254.4	222.6
National Income, D.B.S. (c)	....	‡745	‡732	‡749	646
▪Dom. war expend. (million $)	354.5	247.2	436.3	264.2	177.1
▪Dom. total revenue (do.)	248.9	215.9	208.7	283.0	204.2
▪Dom. total expend. (do.)	440.1	389.8	470.3	498.9	358.5
Dept. store sales index no.	....	156.3	148.4	144.7	152.7
Retail sales index no.	....	158.8	162.1	155.4	152.6
Wholesale sales index no.	....	185.4	171.4	170.8	177.9
Country store (% change pr. yr.)	....	+5.7	+7.7	+17.6	+12.6
Divd. payment index♦	122.9	124.0	124.2	124.2	123.3
Bank deposits (1935-39=100)	....	170.7	169.9	176.0	170.1
Cash and cheque pay. index	....	180.2	161.3	174.7	139.7
Bank debits (1935-39=100)	....	171.6	157.1	158.2	134.5
Money supply (c)	....	4,760	4,735	4,851	3,927
NEWSPRINT % OF CAPACITY—					
▪Production ratio	70.1	70.7	70.1	70.9	70.6
▪Shipment ratio	70.7	68.7	70.4	76.8	76.9
RAILWAY FREIGHT LOADINGS—					
▪Tons (D.B.S. index)	134.7	148.4	188.6	187.7	127.9
▪Cars (D.B.S. index)	121.6	122.9	138.7	148.0	124.6
COST OF LIVING—					
D.B.S. index	119.3	119.4	119.2	118.8	117.8
EMPLOYMENT INDEX No. D.B.S.—					
All Industries	....	186.2	185.9	183.7	179.3
Manufacturing	....	▪229.9	227.7	226.5	215.6
Payrolls (June 1/41=100) (b)	....	148.9	147.7	145.7	135.3
▪Payrolls (1937=100) (a)	....	217	215	226	210
RAILWAYS—	1943	1942	1943 Jan. 1 to date	1942	Change %
▪Carloadings (week Nov. 6)	71,882	68,974	2,955,401	2,917,216	+1.3
▪C.P.R. gross (week Nov. 7)	$ 6,090,000	4,913,000	248,453,000	214,838,000	+15.6
C.N.R. gross rev. .... (Sept.)	$ 36,946,000	33,860,000	326,949,000	270,827,000	+20.7
C.N.R. net rev. .... (Sept.)	$ 9,425,000	8,632,000	72,118,000	62,761,000	+14.9
C.P.R. gross rev. (Sept.)	$ 26,289,433	22,113,749	216,019,305	187,126,616	+15.4
C.P.R. net rev .... (Sept.)	$ 3,784,765	3,569,177	32,761,861	32,005,741	+2.3
IRON AND STEEL—(September)—					
Pig iron production (tons)	147,902	155,900	1,331,966	1,464,631	—9.0
Steel production ... (tons)	241,255	244,922	2,237,736	2,309,588	—3.1
CONSTRUCTION—					
Contracts awarded .. (Oct.)	$ 19,238,500	21,412,800	179,968,100	249,899,700	—28.0
Building permits .. (Sept.)	$ 6,992,893	10,900,174	59,638,445	81,221,368	—26.5
Cement prod., bbls. (Aug.)	952,500	1,230,065	4,888,326	5,938,311	—17.6
AGRICULTURE—					
Flour prod., bbls. .. (Sept.)	2,014,255	1,737,472	18,007,023	14,873,098	+21.0
Cattle sales▴ .... (Oct.)	117,573	118,489	933,006	913,199	+2.2
▪Hog sales▴ .... (Oct.)	613,933	493,173	5,290,689	4,893,569	+8.0
SEA FISHERIES—‡					
Catch, cwts. ...... (July)	1,659,279	1,387,400	5,344,855	5,804,685	—7.9
Landed value ..... (July)	6,570,634	5,097,200	21,387,627	15,550,040	+37.6
NEWSPRINT—					
▪Production, tons ... (Oct.)	259,336	271,555	2,476,768	2,681,764	—7.6
Exports, tons ..... (Sept.)	227,775	275,791	2,102,322	2,263,179	—7.1
MINING AND OILS—					
Coal prod., tons ... (Sept.)	1,441,270	1,469,672	13,126,656	13,904,025	—5.6
Gold rec. (fine oz.) (Sept.)	286,771	382,880	2,788,396	3,547,871	—21.4
Petroleum prod., brl. (July)	831,412	869,034	5,869,282	6,109,072	—3.9
ELECTRICAL POWER OUTPUT—(September)—					
Total monthly 1,000 kw.h.'s	3,376,775	2,954,285	29,898,835	27,583,531	+8.4
FOREIGN TRADE—♦					
Imports .... (Sept.)	137,271,083	126,344,012	1,276,973,136	1,240,275,411	+2.9
Exports .... (Sept.)	247,368,469	207,514,839	2,137,101,880	1,692,296,993	+26.3
OTHER INDUSTRIAL FACTORS—					
▪Shoes, prod. pr. .. (Aug.)	2,737,055	2,807,754	25,765,850	24,672,220	+4.4
Cotton consump., lb. (Sept.)	15,009,743	15,824,873	138,765,250	148,371,065	—6.4
Cigarette cons. No.† (Sept.)	923,720	890,109	8,204,882	7,221,828	+13.6
FINANCE—					
Bank debits† ...... (Sept.)	$ 4,485,004	3,516,107	38,378,604	32,291,692	+18.1
Bond sales† ...... (Sept.)	$ 750,202	255,223	4,394,117	2,844,274	+54.5
Life insurance sales (Sept.)	$ 40,288,000	55,790,000	427,003,000	379,409,000	+12.5

‡Unrevised figures covering N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., B.C. †000 omitted.
▴Total at yards and plants. ▪New items for week.
♦Supplied by Nesbitt, Thomson & Co. (c) 000,000's omitted. ♦Gold excluded.
(a) Compiled by Canadian Bank of Commerce. (b) All industries. ‡Estimated.

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BOMB PERIL SEEN IN POOR ROOF COVERING

Raid Experience in England Shows Way To Combat Incendiaries

Although many buildings in Canadian cities have roofs which will be able to withstand incendiaries, there are still many other buildings that are acutely vulnerable to attack from the air, experience in England demonstrates.

IN England most of the modern concrete and steel buildings protected with coal-tar pitch, felt and gravel roofs have been proved practically invulnerable to incendiaries. Even on buildings whose roofs were of wood base covered with coal-tar pitch and felt topped with an inch of gravel or slag, many incendiaries burned themselves out without penetrating into the interior.

Whether or not Canada is ever subjected to bombing raids, the experience of England has special significance to owners of wartime plants in this country. For any roof that will withstand 3000° temperature of thermite incendiaries is obviously pretty good protection against ordinary flying sparks and embers that might set off disastrous conflagrations.

Gravel or slag surfacing, an integral part of a Barrett Specification Roof, not only permits the use of greater quantities of coal-tar pitch waterproofing and protects the roof against active rays and mechanical damage, but it is also one important reason why Barrett Specification Roofs carry Fire Underwriters "Class A" rating.

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DISTILLERS CORPORATION-SEAGRAMS LIMITED

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT, DOMINION OF CANADA)

and Subsidiary Companies

REPORT OF DIRECTORS

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Your Directors submit herewith their Fifteenth Annual Report of the operations of your Company and its subsidiaries for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1943, together with the Consolidated Statement of Earned Surplus and Profit and Loss, and Consolidated Balance Sheet as at July 31, 1943, as certified by your Auditors.

COMMENTS ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Consolidated Net Profits for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1943, amounted to $10,039,503, after absorbing all advertising and administration expenses, providing for all accrued taxes, provision for possible future inventory price decline, and reduction of net profits due to use of "last-in first-out" inventory accounting by United States subsidiary companies. The Net Profits as reported after deducting Preferred dividends were equivalent to $5.28 per share on the Common Stock outstanding.

During the fiscal year the sales of war alcohol by your subsidiaries to the United States and Canadian Governments, or at their direction, amounted to 64,700,000 proof gallons which were sold for $21,200,000. All such sales are subject to review by the Governments under re-negotiation or equivalent statutes and it is reasonably believed that the results will not be materially affected thereby.

Distillation facilities of the subsidiary companies having been devoted to the production of alcohol for war purposes during the past fiscal year, it was necessary to make purchases of both whiskies and spirits from outside sources. Such purchases of whiskies and spirits from outside sources were at prices in excess of the Company's normal production costs and with increased excise taxes on tax-paid inventory, and higher costs in general, resulted in a substantial increase in the total dollar value of inventories at July 31, 1943. However, the total quantity of maturing Inventories at July 31, 1943, showed a decrease of 10% from the quantities owned at the end of the previous fiscal year.

The United States subsidiary companies adopted the "last-in first-out" inventory method in determining cost of inventories of whiskies and spirits as at July 31, 1943. Had this method not been adopted, the reported profit would have been increased $2,530,000, after increased provision of $5,860,000 for Income and Profits taxes: in addition it would have resulted in an increase of $8,390,000 in the inventory assets of the Company at the close of the fiscal year. The use of the "last-in first-out" inventory method for United States Income and Excess Profits taxes is subject to review by the United States Treasury Department. It was also deemed prudent to provide an amount of $3,000,000 (including $1,000,000 set aside in the first quarter of the year) as a reserve for other possible future inventory price declines.

Since July 31, 1943, further substantial inroads have been made into the inventories. However, the purchase by Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., and The Calvert Distilling Co., of Frankfort Distilleries Inc., at an approximate price of $43,000,000, has provided substantial additional inventories.

Our financial statements at July 31, 1943, as in previous years, are expressed in United States currency. The following general principles of exchange conversion were applied to items other than those located in or which originate in the United States: inventories on hand and inventory items included in cost of goods sold were stated at the equivalent United States dollar cost at time of production or acquisition; other current assets, unexpired charges and current liabilities were stated at the official rate of exchange of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, Ottawa, at July 31, 1943; additions to capital assets during the year and profit and loss items, other than inventory sold, were stated at the prevailing control rates. As a result, a net exchange adjustment of $49,179 has been charged against the earnings of the year.

No provision has been made in the financial statements for possible taxes that may ultimately be payable in connection with the distribution to the Parent Company of dividends out of the undistributed surpluses of the United States subsidiary companies. The necessity for a complete distribution of these surpluses may never arise and the policy will be continued of providing for such taxes as may arise in the fiscal year in which dividends are paid to the Parent Company.

DIVIDENDS—The regular quarterly dividends payable in United States currency on the Preferred Stock, and four dividends totalling $2.22, per share Canadian currency, on the Common Stock, were paid during the fiscal year.

SURPLUS—After providing $5,429,933, for dividends and sinking fund appropriation, the consolidated earned surplus of your Company amounted to $36,146,224, an increase over the corresponding date last year of $4,609,570.

As a result of the purchase and cancellation of Preferred Stock of the par value of $1,301,200, capital surplus was increased by $1,301,200 and now amounts to $3,101,200.

Any distribution of Assets is presently subject to Governmental approval under Wartime regulations.

SALES—The consolidated net sales of your subsidiary companies amounted to $273,569,232. All selling and advertising expenses incurred during the year have been charged to cost of operations.

FINANCE—Consolidated current working assets, including unexpired insurance and other items chargeable to future operations, exceeded all liabilities, including long-term bank loans by $59,038,833 being an increase over last year of $6,032,528.

ACQUISITIONS AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURES—The United States subsidiaries acquired certain plants and assets during the year. These and additional manufacturing facilities, resulted in an increase at July 31, 1943, of $2,881,111 on account of Land, Buildings, Machinery and Equipment.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE—13,012 shares of Cumulative Preferred Stock 5% Series were purchased and cancelled during the year for Sinking Fund requirements, at a cost of $1,142,269 which amount was charged to Earned Surplus, leaving 151,488 shares outstanding at July 31, 1943.

APPRECIATION—Your Directors are again pleased to express their appreciation of the loyal and faithful manner in which all the officials and employees of the Company and its subsidiaries have performed their duties.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

Montreal, November 12, 1943.

S. BRONFMAN,
President.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EARNED SURPLUS AND PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1943

(EXPRESSED IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY)

Earned surplus, balance July 31, 1942			$31,536,654
Sales, less freight and allowances		$273,569,232	
Less: Cost of goods sold		215,254,569	
		$ 58,314,663	
Discounts, profit on grain contracts and miscellaneous income		562,948	
		$ 58,877,611	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	$25,392,303		
Directors' remuneration	22,000		
Remuneration of executives, including those of subsidiary companies	431,279		
Provision for insurance on lives of certain officers	320,000		
Legal fees	311,288		
Interest (net)	521,618		
Provision for depreciation (see footnote)	264,107		
Loss on disposal of capital assets	94,899		
		27,357,494	
		$ 31,520,117	
Provision for income and profits taxes:			
Income taxes	$ 5,466,958		
Excess profits taxes (less credits arising from debt retirement $1,030,000)	13,234,477		
	$18,701,435		
Deduct: Post war refund credits	270,000		
		18,431,435	
		$ 13,088,682	
Provision for possible future inventory price decline	$ 3,000,000		
Provision for exchange adjustments	49,179		
		3,049,179	
Profit transferred to earned surplus			10,039,503
			$41,576,157
Deduct:			
Dividends on Cumulative Preferred Stock		$ 779,953	
Dividends on Common Stock (Canadian $3,893,563)		3,507,711	
Appropriated for the purchase and cancellation of Preferred Stock		1,142,269	
			5,429,933
Earned surplus at July 31, 1943, per balance sheet			$36,146,224

NOTE: Depreciation provided during the year amounted to $1,782,419, of which $1,518,312 has been charged to cost of production and $264,107 as above.

Consolidated Balance Sheet, July 31, 1943

(EXPRESSED IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY)

ASSETS

Current Assets:		
Cash in banks and on hand		$ 9,287,436
Accounts receivable:		
Canadian and United States Governments	$ 1,679,081	
Other accounts receivable, after providing reserves of $2,003,349 for doubtful accounts	14,760,352	
		16,439,433
Canadian and United States Government bonds (market value approximately cost)		288,739
Inventories of whiskies and spirits as shown by Government records, warehouse reports and physical inventories, valued at cost (the "last-in, first-out," inventory method being used in the case of inventories of U. S. subsidiaries) including duty, taxes and freight where such have been paid, and inventories of raw materials and supplies at cost of purchase		65,198,415
Deposits on grain futures purchase contracts (the aggregate amount of the contracts was $719,775, market value $783,000)		62,481
		$ 91,226,504
Unexpired Insurance and other items chargeable to Future Operations		1,595,436
Post War Excess Profits Tax Refund (estimated)		270,000
Sundry Investments and Advances		482,359
Land, Buildings, Machinery and Equipment, at cost with the exception of certain properties which are carried at depreciated reproductive appraisal values of $888,192 as determined by the Canadian Appraisal Company Limited at November 1, 1926, plus subsequent additions at cost	$32,741,396	
Less: Reserves for depreciation and amortization	13,391,461	
		19,349,935
Trade-Marks, Bottling and Blending Rights, Contracts and Goodwill, at nominal amount		1
		$112,924,235

Approved on Behalf of the Board:
S. BRONFMAN, Director,
H. F. WILLKIE, Director.

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		$ 5,725,569
Dividend on Cumulative Preferred Stock, payable August 2, 1943		190,047
Provision for Federal, Provincial, State and Municipal taxes in Canada and the United States		24,117,491
		$ 30,033,107
Advances under Bank Credit Agreement, maturing 1948-1950		3,750,000
Reserve for Possible Future Inventory Price Decline		3,000,000
Reserve for Insurance on Lives of Certain Officers		320,000
Reserve for Contingencies		2,000,000
Capital Stock:		
Cumulative Preferred Stock:		
Authorized—200,000 shares of Cumulative Preferred Stock of the par value of $100 each United States currency	$20,000,000	
Issued—Cumulative Preferred Stock 5% Series of the par value of $100 each United States currency, redeemable at the option of the Board of Directors at $105 per share United States currency.		
182,500 shares issued	$18,250,000	
31,012 shares purchased and cancelled (including 13,012 shares purchased and cancelled during the year ending July 31, 1943)	3,101,200	
151,488 shares outstanding		15,148,800
Common Stock, without nominal or par value:		
Authorized—2,300,000 shares		
Issued and outstanding—1,753,870 shares		19,424,904
Surplus:		
Capital surplus arising from the purchase and cancellation of Cumulative Preferred Stock, 5% Series	$ 3,101,200	
Earned surplus, per statement attached	36,146,224	
		39,247,424
		$112,924,235

The above consolidated balance sheet and related statement of earned surplus and profit and loss are submitted with our report to the shareholders, dated November 5, 1943, and should be read in conjunction with the "Comments on Financial Statements" appearing in the attached Report of Directors.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

We have examined the consolidated balance sheet of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited and its subsidiary companies as at July 31, 1943, and the consolidated statement of earned surplus and profit and loss for the fiscal year ending on that date. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards applicable in the circumstances, except that it was not practicable to confirm receivables from the Canadian and United States Governments, with respect to which we have satisfied ourselves by means of other auditing procedures. We have obtained all the information and explanations which we required and our examination included such tests of the accounting records and other supporting evidence and such other procedures as we considered necessary.

We report that, in our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the combined affairs of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited and its subsidiary companies as at July 31, 1943, and the accompanying statement of consolidated earned surplus and profit and loss sets forth the results of operations for the year ending on that date, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the companies and in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year, except for the change in method of inventory valuation, which we approve, mentioned in the "Comments on Financial Statements" in the accompanying Report of Directors.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Auditors.

Montreal, Canada, November 5, 1943.

Labor Transfer Orders Prove 11% Productive

Men Affected Numbered 133,227 But Only 87,930 Interviewed and 14,542 Shifted in First Six Orders Announced

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA—Compulsory employment transfer orders 1-6 inclusive, May 4 to date, may prove largely ineffective as 75% of the men interviewed have been permitted to return to previous employment, at least temporarily.

The seventh such order, issued Nov. 15, with a Dec. 1 deadline, will tap 15,000 men now employed by insurance, credit, investment and trust companies, real estate, travel agencies, hotels and several other lines of work.

Department of Labor officials say, on the basis of a recent summary, that 14,542 men have been transferred to more essential industry. This is 11% of the estimated 133,227 men who on Jan. 30 were in the age groups and industries affected by the orders.

The number of men interviewed is given as 87,930, or 66% of those affected.

Against an all-Canada figure of 17% of interviewed men moved and 75% permitted to remain, the Maritimes has had the highest proportion of transfers (27%), with Ontario trailing Quebec and British Columbia.

More than two thirds of the special permits for return to previous employment afforded only "temporary" exemption.

Relative positions of the Dominion, Ontario and Quebec appear in the following table:

Non-transfer Permits Dilute Orders

	Canada Men 000	Canada %	Ontario Men 000	Ontario %	Quebec Men 000	Quebec %
Interviewed	87.9	100	34.8	100	28.5	100
Directed to transfer	14.5	17	5.1	15	5.0	18
Permitted to remain*	66.4	75	27.1	79	21.9	77
Under review or ceased employment.	6.8	8	2.4	6	1.5	5

*50,773, or 57%, received only temporary permits to return to previous employment.

There were 15 cities in which a thousand or more men were interviewed and the total for these was 55,655 or 63% of all interviewed in Canada. Montreal, including Lachine, Verdun, Longueuil and Pointe aux Trembles, had 14,670 interviewed, 2,666 transferred, 11,433 permitted to remain; Toronto, including New Toronto and Weston, had an almost identical number interviewed (14,424), with 2,067 transferred, and 11,863 given permits to remain.

Half of the cities had an extraordinarily high proportion of temporary permits to "indefinite" permits, namely, Halifax, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Sudbury, Winnipeg and Edmonton.

Results in 15 Cities

	Interviewed	Transferred	Indefinite Permits	Temporary Permits	Cases Pending	Joined Forces	Ceased Employment
Maritimes:							
Halifax	1,359	138	103	924	181	9	4
Quebec:							
Montreal (1)	14,670	2,666	3,719	7,714	462	28	51
Quebec	3,151	226	497	2,321	94	9	4
Rimouski	1,466	1,141	271	10	3	14	27
	19,287	4,033	4,487	10,045	559	51	82
Ontario:							
Hamilton	1,855	139	191	1,278	82	66	99
London	1,442	114	327	853	35	8	105
Ottawa	3,720	244	1,158	2,190	68	...	60
Sudbury	1,140	501	31	396	19	2	191
Toronto (2)	14,424	2,067	646	11,217	472	20	...
Windsor	1,103	227	181	516	131	29	15
	23,684	3,292	2,534	16,450	807	125	470
Prairies:							
Calgary	1,469	303	512	574	12	27	39
Edmonton	1,472	184	170	899	84	17	118
Regina	1,435	212	514	646	...	6	57
Winnipeg	4,263	272	257	2,831	325	122	450
	8,639	971	1,453	4,950	421	172	664
Pacific:							
Vancouver	2,686	441	931	1,047	2,078	125	32

(1) Includes Montreal, Lachine, Verdun, Longueuil and Pte. aux Trembles.
(2) Includes Toronto, New Toronto and Weston.

Among the larger cities, Quebec, Ottawa, Hamilton, London and Winnipeg each had a percentage of persons transferred to persons interviewed less than half the national average.

In Jan., 1943, the NSS Civilian Regulations consolidated and repealed all orders-in-council for manpower distribution which had not already been repealed. An April 2 amendment gave Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell power to forbid any class of employers to retain in employment without a permit, and to require any employers to terminate the employment of, anyone belonging to an age group designated for purposes of the military call-up.

On May 4 the Minister ordered single men between the ages of 19 and 40, and married men between 19 and 25, in 20 non-essential industries or occupations, to register by May 19 for possible transfer to essential industry.

Another order soon followed, requiring registration by June 15 of such men in other branches of retail trade, a move that almost doubled the number of men affected. NSS Director Arthur McNamara announced on June 6 that 9,000 men had registered under the two orders to that date and about 10% of these had been moved to higher priority jobs.

Third compulsory transfer order came July 1 and required not only men in classes covered by mobilization regulations but also youths between 16 and 18, engaged in seven more stipulated types of employment, to report not later than July 15. It affected branches of the wholesale trades and a variety of employment ranging from the horse racing and pet stock raising industries to flower growing. Some 24,000 men had been interviewed by this time.

The fourth transfer order came the same month and the fifth on Aug. 1. On August 19 the Cabinet extended application of these five orders by passing a sixth which made all youths and men aged 16 to 40 subject to the transfer provisions, regardless of marital status and of whether or not they were subject to military call-up. No occupations not previously covered were included in the consolidated list issued with the sixth order. Final registration date was Sept. 8 for men newly covered.

Halifax Pulp Sale Outlined

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Plans by the A. P. W. Paper Co., Albany, N.Y., for sale of its Canadian subsidiary, Halifax Power & Pulp Co., of Sheet Harbour, N.S., have been announced to stockholders by Dwight G. W. Hollister, president.

An option has been granted to Canadian interests which would give A.P.W., among other considerations, $613,000 of 4¼% bonds of the Halifax Co. or $582,445 in cash if the bonds are sold at 95%.

The Nova Scotia company before the war was the principal source of pulp for the A.P.W. Co. Pulp cargoes were brought by ship to the Albany port for manufacture at the Albany plant. Since the war, however, few shipments have been received from that source.

Mr. Hollister said the Nova Scotia concern has yielded little return in several years and changes in the pulp supply picture during and probably after the war make retention of the plant "no longer necessary or desirable."

U. S. Advertising Linage 13.8% Ahead of 1942

Advertising linage in 52 key cities in the United States during the first three quarters of the year totalled 1,007 million lines, a gain of 13.8% over the comparable 1942 period, according to the returns released by Media Records Inc.

More than half of the gain was classified advertising, which was swelled by job offers and was 33.8% ahead of total linage for the first nine months of 1942.

Display advertising was ahead 8.4%. This category included general advertising, up 28.4%, department store and other retail advertising, up 3%, automotive advertising, up 18.3%, and financial advertising, up 1.1%.

Pulp Supply Is Controlled

Shortage of Pulp Leads to Supervision of All Export Shipments

MONTREAL.—Canadian pulp supplies have been brought under rigid control, due to problems arising from the short supply.

Under the new order the Pulp Administrator is empowered to control the kinds, standards, qualities, quantities, deliveries and shipments of woodpulp, particularly for export trade.

The order is designed to prevent available supplies of wood for pulp being used faster than the Administrator feels is expedient. As use of woodpulp in Canada already is controlled, officials of the WPTB said the order has "particular application to the control of woodpulp for export."

The order provides that all persons who sell, distribute, deliver or ship woodpulp (whether or not they manufacture it) must file with the Administrator their license number and business addresses by Nov. 25. Any change of address or changes in the name or character of business must be reported within 10 days after the change is made. Each person affected by this order must make returns and furnish any information requested by the Administrator.

Special Paper Grants By WPB Mounting

Grants of additional newsprint paper tonnage by the War Production Board for the fourth quarter 1943 up to and including Nov. 5 total 13,785 tons. This contrasts with 60,286 tons in all of the third quarter, 57,962 in the second quarter and 66,352 in the first quarter.

Newsprint Has Seasonal Gain

Production and Shipments Higher in October, Below 1942 Level

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Newsprint production in Canada during October showed a moderate, seasonal rise at 259,336 tons. This contrasts with 251,627 tons in September and 271,555 tons in Oct., 1942, according to returns filed by the News Print Service Bureau and the Newsprint Association of Canada.

Shipments of Canadian paper last month at 251,594 tons, were 17,000 tons above the previous month, but 34,000 tons under that reported a year ago.

A breakdown of shipments shows deliveries in the Canadian market were somewhat less, while those in the United States at 219,828 were up 15,000 tons. Overseas shipments of 25,965 tons were up slightly compared with the preceding month and substantially above the October, 1942, figure of 9,596 tons.

Island Output Higher

Newfoundland mills report an output last month of 24,423 tons, the second best monthly total reported this year and 2,600 tons above returns for the same month in 1942.

Shipments from Newfoundland last month, on the other hand, were off sharply, presumably due to the shipping situation. Tonnage delivered totalled 10,370, compared with 26,462 in September and 26,561 a year ago.

Little change is reported in American newsprint production last month, the total of 63,470 being about the same as in September, but 21,000 tons under that reported for Oct., 1942.

Shipments from American mills last month were almost identical with production, but 22,200 tons below Oct., 1942 figures.

Returns for Canadian Mills
(% of Capacity)

	Production 1943	Production 1942	Shipments 1943	Shipments 1942
Jan.	65.6	84.3	60.4	78.9
Feb.	64.9	81.4	65.1	77.4
Mar.	64.2	79.9	64.6	83.2
Apr.	62.0	75.0	65.9	64.4
May	68.6	68.0	69.6	72.0
June	69.6	65.6	72.7	68.4
July	70.9	65.2	76.8	65.8
Aug.	70.1	68.4	70.4	69.0
Sept.	70.7	72.4	68.7	82.1
Oct.	70.1	70.6	70.7	76.9
Nov.	...	70.6	...	71.7
Dec.	...	66.0	...	65.8

Book Paper Supply Reduction Planned

Supply of print paper for book publishers in the United States may be cut 15% for 1944, on the basis of 1942 consumption. A recommendation to this effect has been made to the War Production Board.

Since publishers already are operating under 10% curtailment, the newly recommended slash would bring total reduction in 1944 to 25% of the publishers' 1942 usage.

Next year's books might weigh less, says the WPB, but "there is no indication that less reading material will be available." The use of thinner paper, more type on each page, and narrower margins are expected to help offset the curtailment.

Newsprint Mill Stocks Well Under '42 Level

A further over-all shrinkage in inventories is reported by the North American newsprint mills as at the end of October. Total stocks at that date were 129,467 tons, as against 177,809 tons a year ago.

Comparative figures on stocks in Canadian, American and Newfoundland mills follow:

	October 1943 Tons	October 1942 Tons
Canada	61,133	95,265
United States	14,808	11,310
Newfoundland	53,526	71,234
Total	129,467	177,809

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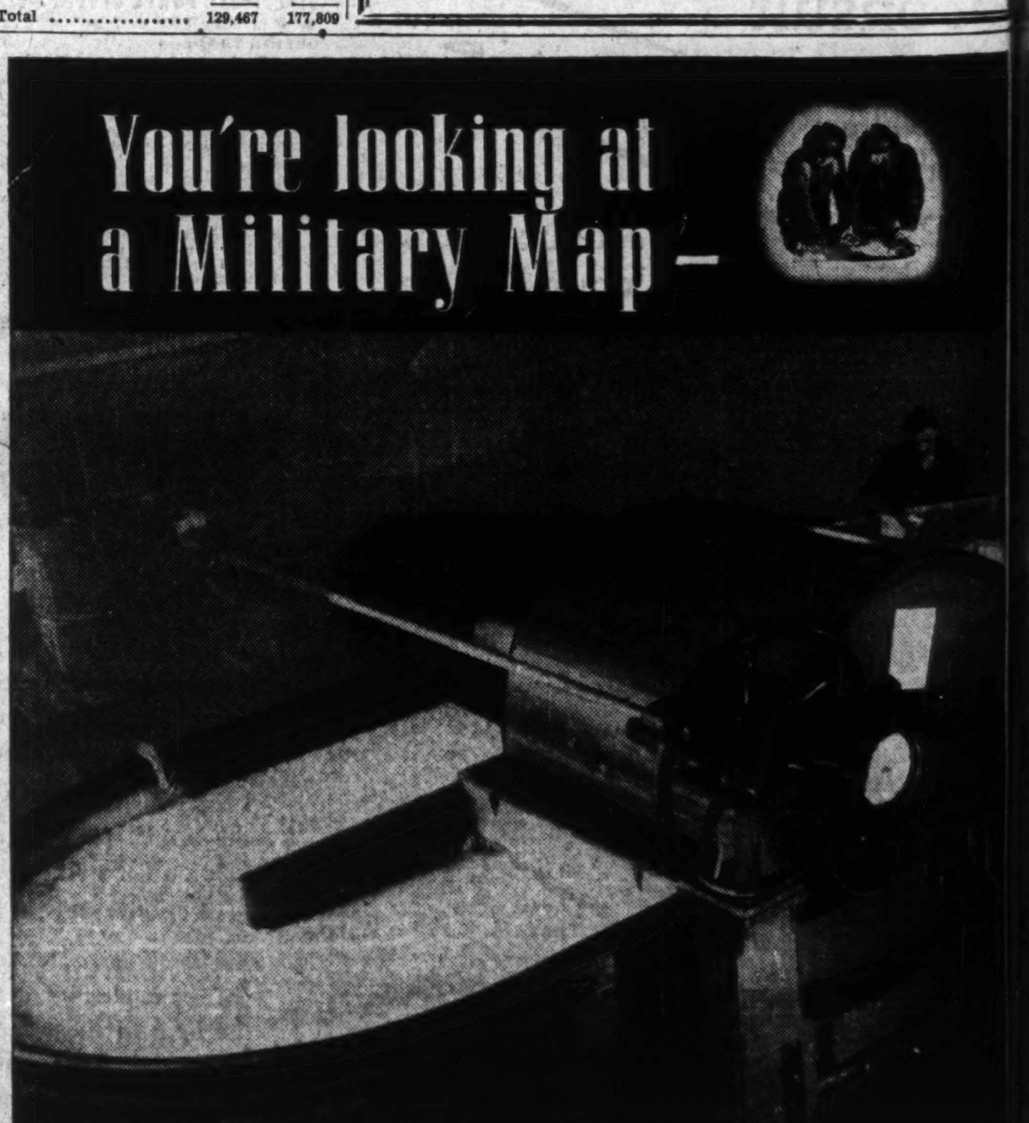

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In Your Opinion

What Tax Changes for Postwar Business?

The Question: Keeping in mind fiscal need, what changes in present taxation are desirable to help business meet postwar problems?

E. H. Adams

Vice-president and treasurer, B. C. Power Corp., Vancouver.

Privately owned utilities in the main have not benefitted by increased wartime revenues. Onerous and discriminatory taxation laws which have taken all surplus wartime cash resources and which favor, by their non-applicability, publicly owned utilities will limit and retard the postwar rehabilitation programs of private utilities unless the national revenue authorities take steps to:

(a) Grant to the private utilities the same right as the Canadian National Railways and other public undertakings to provide reserves or postwar credits to restore and replace property affected by accelerated depreciation and deferred maintenance;

(b) On the ground of public demand and necessity increase the postwar refundable portion of excess profits taxes;

(c) Equalize the income tax burden by putting public and private ownership on the same basis of taxation, thereby spreading taxation equally on the citizens of Canada in all provinces thus removing the clamour for public ownership and leaving the utilities in the hands of those who have shown their ability to operate them under conditions of equality.

• • •

J. C. Armer

Vice-president and general manager, Dominion Forge and Stamping Co., Toronto, and chairman, automotive parts manufacturers, Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

The present corporation income and excess profits tax has the advantage of ensuring that profits in excess of peacetime profits earned on account of war production, cannot be retained, irrespective of the volume of war production. The tax has, however, the decided disadvantage of discouraging rather than encouraging efficiency and economy in operation. This tax should be revised so as to provide the necessary incentive to the attainment of maximum efficiency and economy in production.

The sales tax on expense materials used up on producing goods subject to sales tax, should be eliminated, because of its double taxation which develops a pyramiding cost in Canadian-made goods not present in imported goods.

Dividends paid by corporations should not be taxed as earnings of the corporation and again as income when received by the public.

Rates of taxation on personal incomes should be lowered to provide the purchasing power necessary to enable industry to provide maximum employment.

• • •

W. H. Carter

President and general manager, Winnipeg Electric Co., Winnipeg.

In my view, fiscal need includes the essential expenditures of a government whose policy is to provide adequate governmental and social services and full employment. Canada's economy (and that of all but totalitarian countries) is dependent on a private enterprise society, which simply means that decisions to expand, to produce more, to make investments in job creating works—in brief, to put men on payrolls—are decisions of business men in many cases operating small business—the enterprising investors. For this reason we must strive for conditions which will induce enterprising men to make these investments, especially in small enterprises, and we must strive to avoid policies that would block the incentive to invest, expand, and put men on payrolls.

Within the limits of genuine fiscal need, I think it not only desirable, but imperative that in the postwar there be modifications, with eventual repeal, of the wartime excess profits tax. As a definite incentive to investment, business taxes should be so arranged that they will not fall on revenues which are reinvested in the business. I also suggest a revision of mining taxation to encourage investment in this field and income tax benefits for new capital investment, for example, in the field of housing.

• • •

W. Garfield Case

Mayor of Owen Sound and president, Ontario Mayors Association.

The time to plan is now and private enterprise should be encouraged to seek to secure its own future in co-operation, if need be, with Government agencies. Most people are fed up with controls and regimentation. We tolerate them because of the war, but if we want to stabilize employment and production, private enterprise must be assured of the right to carry on with reasonable restrictions.

Since industry has not been permitted to build up capital reserves, the portion collected by the government for this purpose must be made available as early as possible. Property or real estate taxation must be lightened to encourage the immediate revival of our building trades. Rather than face too great a burden of taxation it may be necessary for the Government to act as a "central finance agency" and issue Federal Construction Bonds. Our industry as well as our armed service personnel must be rehabilitated if we are to hold our place in the sun. Taxation therefore becomes a vital factor and it may be necessary to spread our costs so that industry can compete with groups from other countries who will be seeking world markets.

Governments can direct and assist but our hope for initiative and industry rests with the individual and private enterprise. May I urge that private enterprise be given the green light and encouraged to believe that if they do their work well, there will be a minimum of interference, in other words put private enterprise on the spot, if they fail it will be time then to talk about state ownership of industry and finance. It is a shame to hold a threat over them now when their contribution can be invaluable and private enterprise should have an opportunity, to prove, that they are equal to the occasion, an opportunity to prove that they did not fail before the war, but rather it was the possibility and certainty of war overhanging the world which discouraged capital and industry from taking a long range view and hence retarded recovery.

• • •

Molyneux Gordon, K.C.

Well-known authority and writer on taxation subjects, Toronto.

Present taxation is so high that capital takes all the risk and the Government most of the profits. Wage earners usually receive time and a half for overtime. In some cases two thirds of the overtime goes to the Government and the workman's net profit is only half regular rate. No one can expect a wage earner to do his best under these conditions.

In order to encourage both capital and labor, I recommend repeal of the excess profits tax act and reduction of maximum tax on incomes of less than $3,000 to 33-1/3% on amounts in excess of present exemptions.

• • •

J. L. E. Price

J. L. E. Price & Co., contractors, Montreal.

To encourage postwar building and engineering construction by private enterprise, the Federal Government could not allow private industry to pay for the preparation of drawings and specifications for such projects out of their current income before taxation. To the same end the Government could also now agree to make refundable a portion of excess profits tax now available immediately the war ends in Europe, provided the money is used to finance construction.

Anything done now to stimulate postwar construction by private enterprise will reduce the volume of public works required to provide full employment in the reconstruction period.

• • •

M. A. Thomson

Director, Nesbitt, Thomson & Co., Montreal, and prominent in industrial and financial circles.

In my opinion any steps taken to simplify tax calculation and elimination of the practice of retroactive taxation would enable individuals and business houses to arrange plans without misgivings. Consideration should be given to the encouragement of small business firms to allow them some leeway to accumulate capital for growth.

• • •

P. V. Wilson

Managing director, Waterloo Trust and Savings Co., Kitchener, Ont.

Postwar taxation policy should give due consideration to two factors of paramount importance:

(a) The necessity of maintaining a harmonious relationship between capital and labor;

(b) The urgency of stimulating the production and distribution of peacetime goods to replace present wartime activities.

With this in mind the following changes in taxation should be considered:

1. A slight reduction to commence with in individual income taxation to encourage the people and stimulate buying;

2. Retention of stiff taxes on business, but with the removal of ceiling or 100% excess profit tax, which destroys incentive beyond a certain point;

3. Maintain and broaden, if necessary, depreciation allowances in major industry development projects essential to postwar activities.

Additional suggestions are:

1. Reduce certain high land assessment values and resulting excessive taxes in major communities so as to facilitate the promotion of desirable civic planning;

2. Work towards complete centralization of Federal control of certain vital taxes such as succession duties and income taxes, which bear important relationship to importation of capital, immigration, and national planning in general;

3. The removal of certain postwar non-essential and non-productive controls and restrictions which in themselves cause increased taxation for the people.

• • •

F. G. Winspear

Chartered accountant and taxation authority, Edmonton.

1. Reinstatement of residuary profits after taxation to discourage waste and encourage initiative.

2. Income taxation should not be used for economic controls. Capital expenditure and special depreciation and depletion allowances challenge the "ability to pay" principle. Other devices should be used to achieve economic control or encouragement.

3. The reporting and collecting procedure should be simplified.

4. Rulings of general application should be made on the advice of an advisory commission which should hold public hearings periodically at large centres. Such rulings should be codified and published.

5. Deductions at the source should be continued and extended to agricultural pursuits.

Need World Employment Agency, Says ILO Head

Organization of an "international employment service" to aid in solving the colossal task of European re-settlement is suggested by Professor Eugene M. Kulischer, New York, in "The Displacement of Population in Europe." This study was recently published by the International Labor Office, Montreal, and prepared in consultation with Pierre Waelbroeck, chief of ILO's section on labor conditions, employment and migration.

Postwar revival of migration from Europe, it is argued, will depend on the existence of an international organization capable of co-ordinating the interests of the countries concerned, and of making available the capital necessary to enable the labor of countries of emigration to be used to develop material resources of the lands to which they migrate.

Magnitude of the task of European re-settlement, and geographic considerations, call for action on an international scale, the professor says. The study estimates more than 30 million, perhaps 40 million, adults and children have been torn from their homes and native soil in Europe since war began.

Problems of re-settlement cannot be wholly solved by European measures, claims Professor Kulischer, who predicts many will be induced to emigrate overseas. "The political, economic and moral reconstruction of Europe depends partly on whether these centrifugal forces can find an outlet."

The implications of a situation in which a great portion of the humanity of today have been uprooted, especially as it concerns Canada and the U. S., are being discussed by British correspondents. Economic journals, too, are underlining such factors as two devastating wars in a quarter century, bomb-destruction of European cities and factories, bankruptcy of many governments, losses of private property, staggering peacetime taxation, and lack of local re-employment planning. Exodus from the continent is seen by some as likely to be enormously stimulated if a peace settlement does not provide for complete security against future wars.

Heads of big business, one correspondent hazards, undoubtedly will try to transfer industries to a new world "if a number of European nations set up socialist or communist governments, as is not unlikely."

Transfer of assets to North America involving hundreds of billions of dollars might put a heavy strain on international monetary exchanges, says the same correspondent, the Ottawa Citizen's A. C. Cummings at London.

Ontario Municipal Legislation Forecast

The setting up of three-man trustee boards with municipal council powers, soon may bring organization to scores of northern Ontario townships. Under a plan being studied by the Ontario government and mentioned by Municipal Affairs Deputy Minister A. J. B. Gray at a Fort William meeting of the Thunder Bay District Municipal League, an unorganized district with a population of 50 or more and at least 30 voting in favor, would apply for "improved district" organization.

The provincial government also is endeavoring to put through a pension by-law for municipal employees, Mr. Gray said. The suggested plan, he told the League, "would be equal to about $12 for each year of employment with the employee paying in a similar or greater amount."

Inter-State Royalty Corp. reports that at Sept. 30 investments in oil royalties had a book value of $1.3 millions. Gross revenue from royalty income to Aug. 31 amounted to $547,225 and reserves for depletion totalled $149,680 to the same date. During August net income totalled $1,498 while accumulated income for 1943 amounted to $18,032.

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Investing For Tomorrow Article No. 16

Dosco's Postwar Markets

Finances Strengthened, Plant Improved in Recent Years

BY JOHN LANGDON

Wartime conditions have speeded rather than retarded the long term plan to make of Dominion Steel & Coal Corp. one of the most completely integrated iron and steel properties in the Dominion. Much remains to be done, especially on marketing arrangements, but plant facilities have been added to and rounded out.

As now set up, Dosco represents a combination of 26 operations in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Production covers hundreds of iron and steel products, ranging from a tack to a steel rail or even a ship. In pre-war days its products were known not only in this country, but in England, Germany, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, West Indies, South America, South Africa and other parts of the world.

The company owns or controls, through stock or lease, some of the most important coal properties on this continent; one of the largest iron ore deposits in the world; iron and steel mills, rail mill, bar and rod mills, sheet plate mill, converting plants, wire mills, steamships, railways, docks and wharves, as well as a host of other properties required in the operation of a modern, self-integrated iron and steel business.

An Industrial Empire

Directly or through affiliated companies, Dosco owns 30 coal mines in Nova Scotia having an annual capacity of seven million tons of bituminous coal.

The Wabana iron ore mines contain about one third of the known iron ore available in North America.

Dosco owns freight-carrying vessels, particulars of which are not available because of wartime restrictions.

In Windsor area the company owns a wire mill and a tin plate mill. It also operates a bridge company in the same area.

Dosco has wire and nail mills at Saint John, N.B., Windsor and Toronto, Ont.; a rolling mill in Montreal; a lumber mill in Dalhousie; a fence company in Montreal and another at Sarnia; two railways, one in Nova Scotia and the other in Ontario; a pipe manufacturing plant in Montreal, and a railway equipment manufacturing company in Trenton, N.S.

Blast furnaces and steel plants at Sydney, centre of basic operations, have an annual capacity of: 400,000 tons of pig iron, 715,000 tons of steel ingots, 375,000 tons of billets, 250,000 tons of rails, 100,000 tons of sheet plate, 50,000 tons of bars, 95,000 tons of wire rods and 55,000 tons of wire and nails. These products cannot all be produced at the same time, the ingot capacity limiting the sales tonnage of each class of product.

Successor to Besco

Dosco came into being in 1929-1930 as successor to the ill-fated British Empire Steel Corp., better known by the short title of Besco. The eventual breakup of Besco was due to trouble which besets most mergers—overcapitalization.

In the reorganization assets of Besco were written down from $160.3 millions to $53.3 millions; depreciated value of fixed assets from $130.8 to $32.4 millions; bonded debt from $30.2 to $21.5 millions, and capital from $78.9 to $21 millions.

In effecting the reorganization Dosco was rid of unproductive assets and certain liabilities.

Then began the real work of putting this great Maritime enterprise on its feet. The management was confronted with three problems: integration of operations; the building up of markets; strengthening of finances.

Between 1930 and 1939 many major changes were effected in Dosco's position. The war, however, deferred for the time being the upbuilding carried out in those years.

In order to appraise the postwar picture, it is necessary to highlight some of the changes made to strengthen the company's position.

Strengthen Market Position

One of the first steps taken was to strengthen market position. In pre-war days Dosco secured its share of the Canadian rail business. This was probably its biggest item of trade in the domestic market. It also secured a share of export markets, shipping rails and other products to many parts of the world.

Management realized, however, that if Dosco was to attain national stature, it would be necessary to secure more outlets in the rich central Canadian market, as well as the Prairies. It was handicapped in competing for this market by the fact that it had few converting mills in the central area and had to ship by water during the summer months. Storage facilities were available, but the cost of carrying goods to meet all-year-round demands was costly.

To correct this condition, Dosco undertook to secure greater direct plant representation in central Canada. The first move was to purchase the Graham Nail & Wire Co. at Toronto.

Then the U. S. Steel's Canadian properties at Windsor were acquired. For a relatively small amount of capital, Dosco acquired the Canadian Bridge Co., Canadian Steel Lands Co., Essex Terminal Railway, Canadian Steel & Wire and Canadian Steel Corp.

This deal took place in 1937. The outbreak of war postponed plans, but in 1939 control of Sarnia Fence Co. was acquired. Then in 1942-43 Dosco secured control of Canadian Tube & Steel Products Ltd. through purchase of a majority of the stock.

War Demands Expand Plant

Since 1939 all operations of the company have been centred on producing materials for the war effort.

Demands have been of such a character that considerable expansion of productive facilities has been necessary. This has been financed by the Dominion Government.

Basic change was increasing steel capacity from 400,000 tons to 715,000 tons, with another 60,000 tons under way. New blast and open hearth furnaces were installed. Ancillary equipment had to be added. Cooking plant had to be enlarged. Power plant capacity had to be increased. An ore beneficiation plant and a 700-ton mixer are now being constructed.

In addition the company installed a large amount of special equipment to care for war orders, while the 110-in. plate mill was reconstructed and put into operation some time ago.

Well over $8 millions has been spent on the wartime construction program; the outlay since 1930 has aggregated nearly $14 millions.

When the war is over, Dosco should emerge not only with plant capacity considerably enlarged, but with one of the most modern mills in the country.

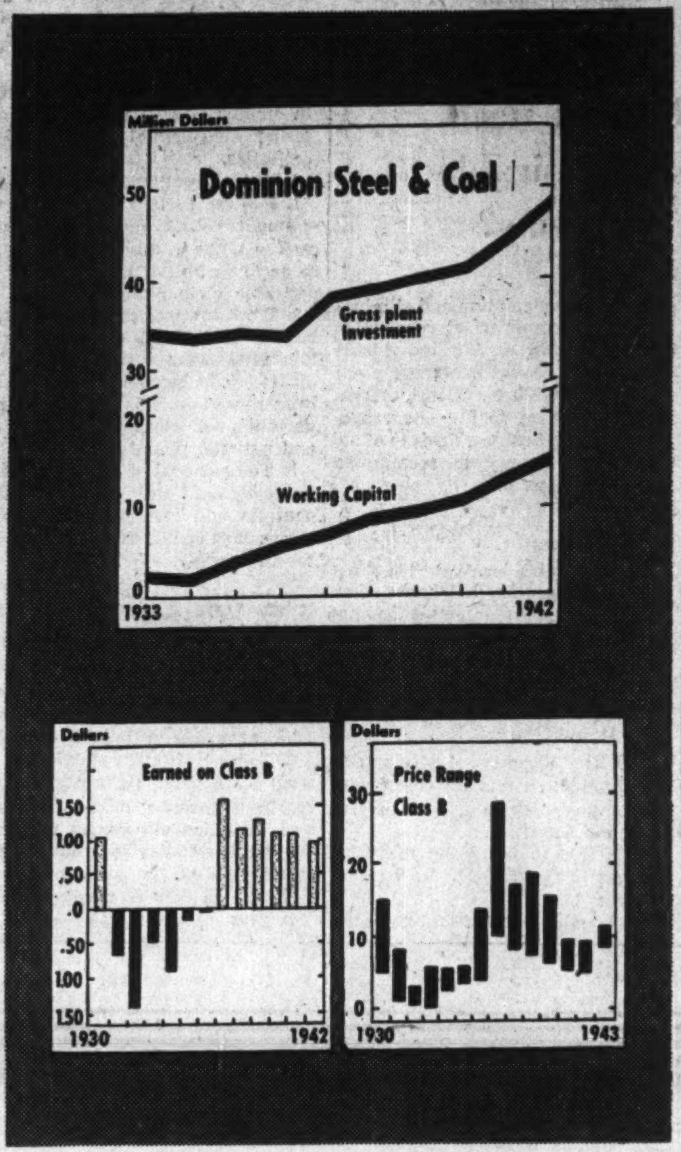
Face Real Test After War

With the ending of the war, the real test for Dosco begins. How will it fare in the readjustment period? What use can be made of the increased capacity? What about its market position? Can it realize fully on the expected advantages which motivated the purchase of numerous plant properties in central Canada?

Any analysis of Dosco's position is handicapped at the outset because of the form of financial statement the company presents to the shareholders. As a Nova Scotia corporation, the company reports only what is required by the Provincial Company Act. Consequently its report is not as complete as those provided by companies with a Dominion incorporation.

Finances in Sounder Position

From the available material, the investor will find that in addition to the large sums spent on plant additions and improvement, Dosco's working capital increased from $8.6 millions in 1938 to over $15.5 millions at the close of 1942. The latter is the largest figure ever reported by the company; it should be larger by the time the war ends.



Top chart here illustrates the important gains in working capital and gross plant investment which Dominion Steel & Coal has built up, partly aided by wartime developments. This enlarged plant, however, means necessity for improved peacetime markets. The company does not pay dividends and is sometimes thought not to have established earning power comparable to its plant expansion. War activities have meant little for market action on the company's shares as the lower right chart shows.

The bonded debt of the company is small. Carrying charges should not present a problem even if postwar rehabilitation is more difficult than at present envisioned.

Thus, with no large-sized bonded debt to worry about, working capital of record proportions, plant larger and quality improved, it would appear that Dosco's principal concern after the war will be in developing a peacetime market for its products.

It is doubly interesting because to date reports of the company would indicate capital outlay on plant and new acquisitions has not been accompanied by a corresponding gain in earning power. Taxation, of course, would account in part for this, but it is not altogether a satisfactory answer in view of the record of the other two major iron and steel enterprises in the Dominion.

The seeming failure to put earnings on a larger basis may be attributed to the fact that the war has deferred the benefits which were expected from the expansion into the central Canadian field.

Market Program Significant

If that is the case, and the company has purchased its central Canadian units wisely, then developing peacetime markets has greater significance for Dosco than in the case of a company which is simply converting from a war to a peacetime basis.

Resumption of international trading should produce a greater volume of iron and steel export business for Dosco. The company has certain advantages in this respect because of its location on seaboard. Further, it had pre-war connections which, it may be assumed, will be renewed after this war. There should be a huge demand for iron and steel in the rebuilding of the bombed-out areas of Britain and Europe. There will be the deferred demands from South Africa, Australasia, China and elsewhere, of which Dosco should secure a goodly share if for no other reason than it is ready to provide the materials needed.

Dosco should also secure its share of the Canadian rail business from both the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways, which will have to undertake a big rehabilitation program after the war to replace rails and other materials worn out by abnormally heavy wartime traffic.

Biggest Question Mark

The major question mark, however, is placed opposite the domestic market for products other than rails. Will the new plants acquired by Dosco in Montreal, Toronto, Sarnia, Windsor, Ojibway and elsewhere strengthen its position?

In past years competitive conditions in the Canadian iron and steel trade have been keen, but there has been no cut-throat competition such as enlivened and nearly bankrupted the newsprint industry. At the same time operators in the central area naturally will want to keep as much as possible of the market to themselves.

At this stage it is impossible to say how the domestic iron and steel market will develop after the war. On the other hand, it must be recognized that Dosco has greatly strengthened its competitive position and, all things being equal, the company stands to secure a larger share of available business.

Further, it is important to realize that the Dosco of today is a much different enterprise from its predecessor. The weaknesses of the old structure have been strengthened; the holes have been plugged, and operations diversified.

There remains the development of a strong and aggressive sales and merchandising campaign if the company is to benefit from its expanded industrial empire. Fundamental weakness of Besco was that its sales organization was weak. Such may not be true of Dosco. This is important if, as such appears to be the case, Dosco intends to develop a larger market for tacks, nails, fencing and the thousand and one other small articles made of iron and steel.

To date Dosco's earning power has been limited, but if management and initiative count for anything in the successful conduct of business then Dosco may, over the years ahead, fulfill the original hopes held out for Besco of making the enterprise a highly profitable undertaking.

Statistical Summary

	Gross Investment in Plant	Net Profit Available For Dividends	Share Profits	Working Capital	Price Range of Stock
1943	$	$	$ ...	$	11⅛-8
1942	48,177,613	1,021,745	0.98	15,565,390	9¼-5½
1941	44,403,449	1,166,053	1.12	13,349,317	9⅝-6
1940	42,060,178	1,157,374	1.11	11,133,579	15⅞-6½
1939	40,334,619	1,332,599	1.28	9,765,687	18½-7½
1938	36,728,314	1,239,177	1.19	8,597,580	10¾-8⅝
1937	38,137,859	1,310,829	1.56	7,142,296	28¾-10
1936	34,257,882	180,984	0.02*	5,963,775	13 -3¾
1935	34,402,559	79,227	0.15*	4,263,717	6 -3½
1934	34,086,076	674,936*	0.91*	2,357,972	5⅞-2¼
1933	34,522,256	408,503*	0.49*	2,481,270	6 - ½
1932	34,492,616	1,173,681*	1.39*	1,397,017*	3 -1
1931	34,470,479	572,130*	0.68*	6,932,099	8¼-1⅜
1930	34,544,999	858,433	1.02	7,521,087	14 -4½

*Deficit.

PLASTICS Today for BETTER BRUSHES FOR GUNS

TOMORROW —
NYLON MONOFILAMENT
IN BRUSHES FOR EVERY USE

In every theatre of war, brushes bristled with sturdy nylon monofilament are cleaning the smoking throats of our guns. Strong, elastic and tougher than hog bristles, nylon bristles retain their stiffness, resist abrasion and absorb only one fifth as much moisture. Can be cleaned with gasoline without damage. Parachutes fashioned from nylon yarn are bringing our airmen to safety and in field and base hospitals surgeons are using nylon monofilament sutures.

Nylon monofilament sold by C-I-L will open vast fields in our post-war world in home and factory. Window screens, brushes of every description for home and industry, electrical insulation and hundreds of other uses. In addition to monofilament, nylon will be available in moulding powder form.

C-I-L Plastics Division supplies nylon monofilament now to brush manufacturers as well as superior plastics to moulders and fabricators for many purposes. Enquiries are invited for post-war development.

Write for the brochure entitled "Uses for Nylon Monofilament" to C-I-L Plastics Division, Room 1005, Confederation Building, Montreal, Que.

C-I-L PLASTICS

PL-11

C-I-L SUPPLIERS OF PLASTICS IN WIDE RANGE FOR MOULDERS AND FABRICATORS

SASKATCHEWAN SEED

Saskatchewan's production of registered and certified seed oats and barley this year is estimated at about 600,000 bushels and Ontario farmers are hoping to obtain supplies of the seed from this province to overcome shortages there, Hon. J. G. Taggart, Provincial Minister of Agriculture, says.

B. C.'s MINERALS

British Columbia's mine production last year had a value of $75.6 million, according to the annual report of the Minister of Mines. Metallics made up $62.7 millions; fuel (coal) $8.2 millions; non-metallics $1.4 milions, clay products $508,856 and other structural minerals $2.6 millions.

Protecting the Nerves of Battleships and Babies

Koroseal is a typical example of B. F. Goodrich development*

Koroseal is the flexible synthetic material, made by B. F. Goodrich, from limestone, coke and salt, with a list of war and post-war uses already as long as your arm, with new uses and advantages being added almost every week.

For one thing, Koroseal resists flame. Battleships are operated by a network of electric cables. Their insulation sometimes caught fire during battle — the exposed wires would short-circuit. Burning insulation would also carry fire from one part of the ship to another. Now Koroseal is used for insulation.

After the war it will be used to insulate electric wiring in homes, buildings, factories. Koroseal does not harden and lose strength as other insulation does, so less insulation can often be used (more wires possible in the same sized conduit) and it will last longer.

As a thin coating on fabrics Koroseal is waterproof and acidproof, doesn't dry out and crack nor get brittle, won't grow sticky. For instance, you can roll up a wet Koroseal raincoat; when you unroll it, there's no sticking. Thousands of babies would like to tell you their Koroseal-and-silk baby pants were far more comfortable because they were light and soft, never grew hard nor harsh, didn't chafe.

It is now available for many essential industrial uses, and reasonable amounts are available for experiment. We're glad to discuss possible future uses, to help make plans or do development work. Write us if you have any problem for which a covering, coating or a solid flexible material might give the answer.

The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company of Canada Limited, Industrial Products Division, Kitchener, Ontario.

* Reg. T.M.

B. F. Goodrich
FIRST IN RUBBER

THE FINANCIAL
POST
Canada's Foremost Business Newspaper

Toronto, November 20, 1943

Fifth Wartime Christmas Still Rich For Shoppers

At Least Compared With Rest of the World; Range of Goods Reduced But Supplies Still Fair; This Year It Really Will Pay to "Shop Early"

By **DONALD G. MACLEAN**

Wooden and plastic toys, shirts that lack the traditional violent colors and stripes, fewer candies, nuts and fruits will be features of this year's Canadian Christmas.

Stocks of Christmas goods are adequate—but no more than adequate—retailers admit. More than four years of war has left its casualties on the Christmas Front as well as in other directions.

This year, above all years, the regular slogan, "Do your Christmas Shopping Early," really means something. The late shoppers will find selections limited or even lacking entirely. He will find sales help in stores and delivery services hampered as never before.

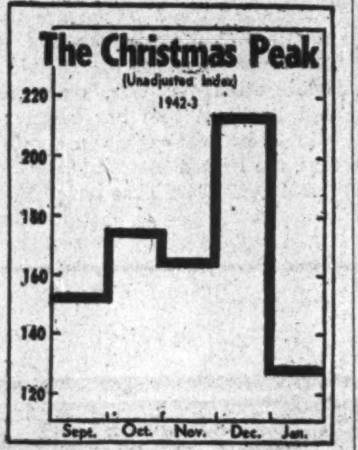
Retailers accordingly are looking forward to a big Christmas trade as far as total volume is concerned, though there will be more scarcities and shortages than a year ago, thereby narrowing the customer's selections.

Normally the Christmas demand does not really make itself felt until December. The index numbers of retail sales for that period in 1942, taking September as a standard, showed an increase of almost 40% while the dollar value of departmental store sales rose about 55%, or from $28.9 millions to $44.9 millions.

Early Demand Expected

This year it is possible the main Christmas demand will come earlier than usual. Retailers say that while early shopping for Christmas is always advisable, this year it is more so than ever owing to the shortages of various classes of goods. Because depleted store staffs will not be so rushed in the early weeks, better service and delivery can be expected.

Three factors have tended to cut down the variety of Christmas goods: reduction or, in some cases, complete cessation of imports; shortages of materials; labor lack.



Christmas is the big season in the retail trade; last year's trade hit an all-time high; this year's is still uncertain. The post-Christmas drop is equally spectacular.

It is now four and a quarter years since toys from Germany and pottery from Czechoslovakia were cut off; three and a half years since we were able to buy laces from Belgium, brassware from Holland; perfumes and lingerie from France. Two years have passed since we cut the toymakers of Tokyo off our shopping list.

Demands for essential materials and labor shortages in the United Kingdom and the United States, coupled with limited shipping space and U-boat activity added to the difficulty.

Foreign exchange regulations accentuated the problem as far as imports from the United States were concerned.

Normally shortages in imports would be followed by development of domestic industries to meet the demand. This has been done to some extent. But manufacturers have been handicapped by lack of material and labor.

In some cases it has been possible to use substitutes and develop skills in people not needed for war work.

Take toys, for instance. With imports restricted and metal not available, Canadian manufacturers turned to wood and plastics. Accordingly young Canada this year will get wooden or composition soldiers instead of the metal ones he previously received. Card games will be offered in good variety and there will be plenty of toys of all sorts not requiring metal in their make-up. Picture books will also be in good supply. Electric trains, scarce for the last few years, are now off the market except where merchants have been able to get stocks of used or rebuilt trains.

Skate Supply Short

Supplies of sporting goods will be restricted. Armed forces have been given what amounts to a priority on skates, skis, etc..

Contracts have been placed with manufacturers to supply skates to the men and women in the forces at six central points. Moreover, retailers have been asked to give preference to [illegible] when selling over the counter. Munitions workers come next and the balance is available for ordinary civilians.

Normally this would not make much difference. This year with skate manufacturers rationed to only 10% of 1941 consumption of steel, their output has to be cut accordingly. Labor shortages and scarcity of other metals besides steel has aggravated the situation. Hockey sticks and skis are in fair supply though new deliveries are reported light. Hockey boots and ski harness are reported hard to get.

With supplies of rubber still short of requirements, the boy who gets a present of a football or basketball can consider himself lucky. Supplies are light. Some rebuilt golf balls are available for golfers.

Electrical appliances, including toasters, irons, and razors are not being manufactured, while metal priorities have made the supply of various hardware articles, such as pocket knives, etc. short and selection limited.

Except where retailers have some carefully hoarded stocks of French perfumes none of these will be available. There is, however, a good selection of British and Canadian lines. Canadian manufacturers are getting a relatively large share of the business and on the whole retailers feel they will be able to meet the demands here pretty well.

Women's Wear

While supplies of women's wear generally will be ample there will be a smaller choice than usual. There is no silk or nylon, at least not in any commercial quantity. Handkerchiefs are in fair supply, although linens are scarce. Gloves also offer a fair assortment except in French and Belgian lines which went off the market many months ago. In lingerie the supply is fairly good, but there is a small range of patterns. The same obtains in dresses, housecoats, etc. Exclusive patterns and designs are pretty much curtailed or eliminated.

In the men's departments, pyjamas are stated to be none too plentiful. Flannelette is pretty well out, but cottons and broadcloths are available in a relatively narrow variety of patterns, as in everything else. Shirts, in fair supply, offer a limited range of patterns. There are some shirts available with detached collars. But attached collar styles are more common.

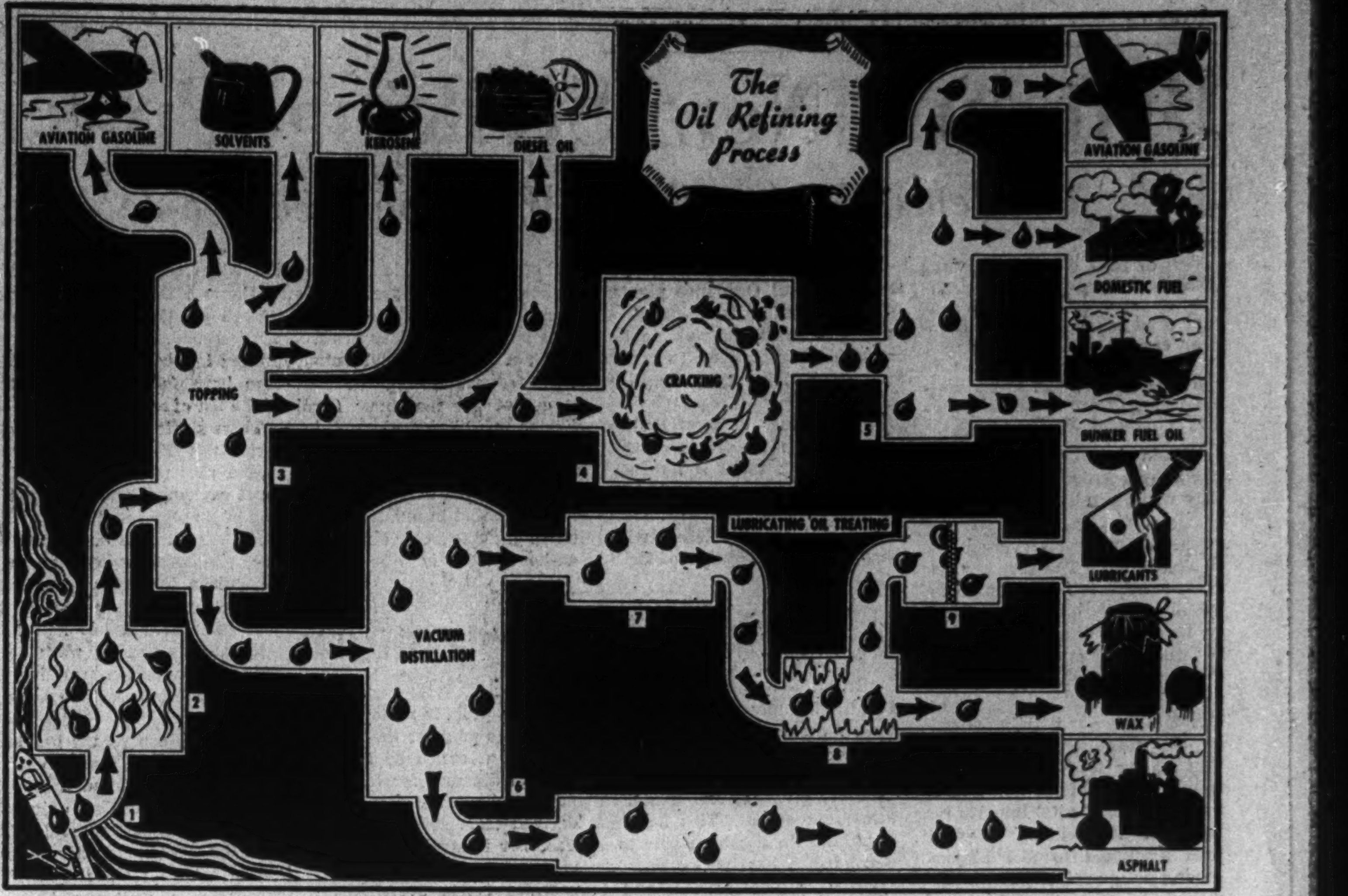
China Supplies

Reports on china vary considerably. Some retailers state they have a satisfactory supply. British manufacturers say they are anxious to keep their connections and accordingly are shipping all they can to Canada. Some retail stores, however, indicate that choice of patterns is limited. In some cases difficulty is found in getting a full set.

Under the stress of war, some smaller pottery firms in England have gone out of business or been absorbed by others. In many cases, glass dishes are being offered instead of the cheaper makes of china. Some lines of Made in Canada pottery have taken important strides during the war period.

Watches are in fairly good supply.

(Continued on page 13)



This diagram illustrates graphically the process of making aviation gasoline, kerosene, fuel oils and lubricating oils. It is based on processes and plant recently opened by British American Oil Co. at Clarkson, Ont. A description of the diagram and the processes it illustrates is given in the story below.

Miracles You Can't See

Oil Refining Explained For Laymen

By **ARTHUR D. ELLWOOD**

What really goes on inside an oil refinery is one of the marvellous stories of modern chemistry. To the scientist it is the story of successive conquests over the unknown; constant improvement in processes; constant controls done better by machines than by the most gifted and faithful human.

For the layman, the blunt story of oil refining might be told this way:

Crude oil enters from main storage tanks; passes through various heating, pressuring and vacuuming processes; the resultant products are heated, chilled, purified. The particular combinations and modifications used in any particular plant depend largely on what the final products are to be.

As done in British American Oil Co's new refinery at Clarkson, Ont., the plant consists of cracking units specially designed to make aviation gasolines; crude distillation and vacuum equipment to recover selected lubricating oil stocks; solvent refining, dewaxing and clay contact filtering to refine high grade lubricating oils from these stocks.

Essentially the process is one of separation of the desired components into their own places, carrying them along through various refining and purifying processes, ending with a variety of badly wanted products.

Presented graphically in the diagram accompanying this article and explained in the paragraphs which follow, the processes are as follows:

Crude oil enters the refinery from the main line (1); is heated in the tube still (2) and goes on the bubble tower (3), a kind of first sorting yard.

Topping Unit

From the top of this bubble tower, the lightest materials, those that vaporize at the lowest temperatures, are run off to become "straight run" aviation gasoline. A little lower in the tower solvents come off; lower still, kerosene; then the diesel and gas oil fractions are recovered together; finally what remains goes off to be given a further classification (6).

This preliminary process is "topping."

Diesel and gas oil come from the tower together but the first is soon separated and prepared for market by itself. The latter goes to the "cracking" units (4).

Cracking Units

"Cracking" differs from "topping" in that chemical changes are brought about by the extremely high temperatures and pressures of the process, while in "topping" there is only physical separation with no chemical change. Under high temperature and pressure some of the large molecules in the oil break down into smaller molecules and then some join together to form unusually large molecules.

From the cracking unit, the material goes to another bubble tower (5) and is segregated into "cracked" aviation gasoline, domestic fuel oil and bunker oil for ships and big industrial furnaces.

Vacuum Distillation

From the bottom of the original "topping" unit and its bubble tower was drawn off a residue containing all the lubricating oil, wax and asphalt in the original crude. This material requires careful handling, going first to a vacuum distillation unit (6). Too much heat would destroy the qualities wanted and as near a complete vacuum as commercially feasible is maintained.

Under vacuum distillation the lubricating oil stock is distilled off without raising the temperature to the point where cracking would begin and impair the qualities as a lubricant. Asphalt goes to the bottom here again, is pumped off and further processed for its various uses.

Final Stages

Even though sorted into its own classification, this lubricating oil is not yet ready for use. Undesirable materials are removed in a furfural solvent process (7). Furfural is described as "an evil smelling liquid made from oat hulls" but it has an amazing affinity for the undesirable portions of the lubricating oil stocks.

Here the oil is literally "washed" clean, leaving only the wax to be removed to ensure that the lubricant will flow freely in cold weather. So the oil is chilled (8), much of the wax is frozen out and the remainder removed by another solvent process. This petroleum wax turns up in the household as candles or at preserving time for sealing jars.

Final treatment for the oil is a filtering process with fine clay (9), to eliminate dark coloring matter and give the oil a golden color.

Greatly simplified, and omitting many essential details and controls, this is the process followed in Canada's newest oil refinery.

Canol—Target of U.S. Senate Quiz

Post Writer, Recent Visitor Tells What Crews Find About Machines and Supplies

By **RONALD A. McEACHERN**
Editor, The Financial Post

CANOL, N.W.T.—Just a year ago this was an unknown spot in the wilderness of mountains and muskeg. Now it's a roaring camp of some 1,300 men and half a hundred women who are pushing an oil pipe line across the swamps and over the mountains to Whitehorse where a new refinery is being built.

The oil from the Norman field, five miles across the river from here will be piped by a four inch line, the 550 miles to Whitehorse where it will become fuel for the Alaska highway, for the stream of giant transport planes supplying our northern front against Japan.

Whitehorse is already linked by pipe line with Skagway, 110 miles further away from here on the Pacific coast.

A Road-Building Job

Building the pipe line from Canol to Whitehorse is 90% a road-building problem. Whether any white man made the entire trip ever before in history nobody knows. Muskeg, mountain and bush create problems big enough. But here we are only 70 miles below the Arctic Circle and weather becomes a major factor.

Verne Jeffers is one of the key men in this road operation because it is his job to keep the tractors and trucks on this 24 hours a day, seven days a week, job.

Quiet and lanky, Verne Jeffers, who has spent years on giant construction projects in many parts of the world, is a nephew of William Jeffers, ebulient and portly, president of the immensely successful Union Pacific Railway and the man largely responsible for getting U. S. synthetic rubber production under way.

Assisting Jeffers on this job and responsible for the "cats" is Delmar Holliday, a middle-west giant who learned all there is to know about track tractors with Caterpillar in Peoria.

For the Canol part of the project which is to build road half way to Whitehorse and meet another gang working from the opposite direction, there are about 170 "cats" of various types and 160 heavy (over six-ton) trucks.

But just as on some far distant battlefield, keeping this machinery going is a constant fight against enormous odds.

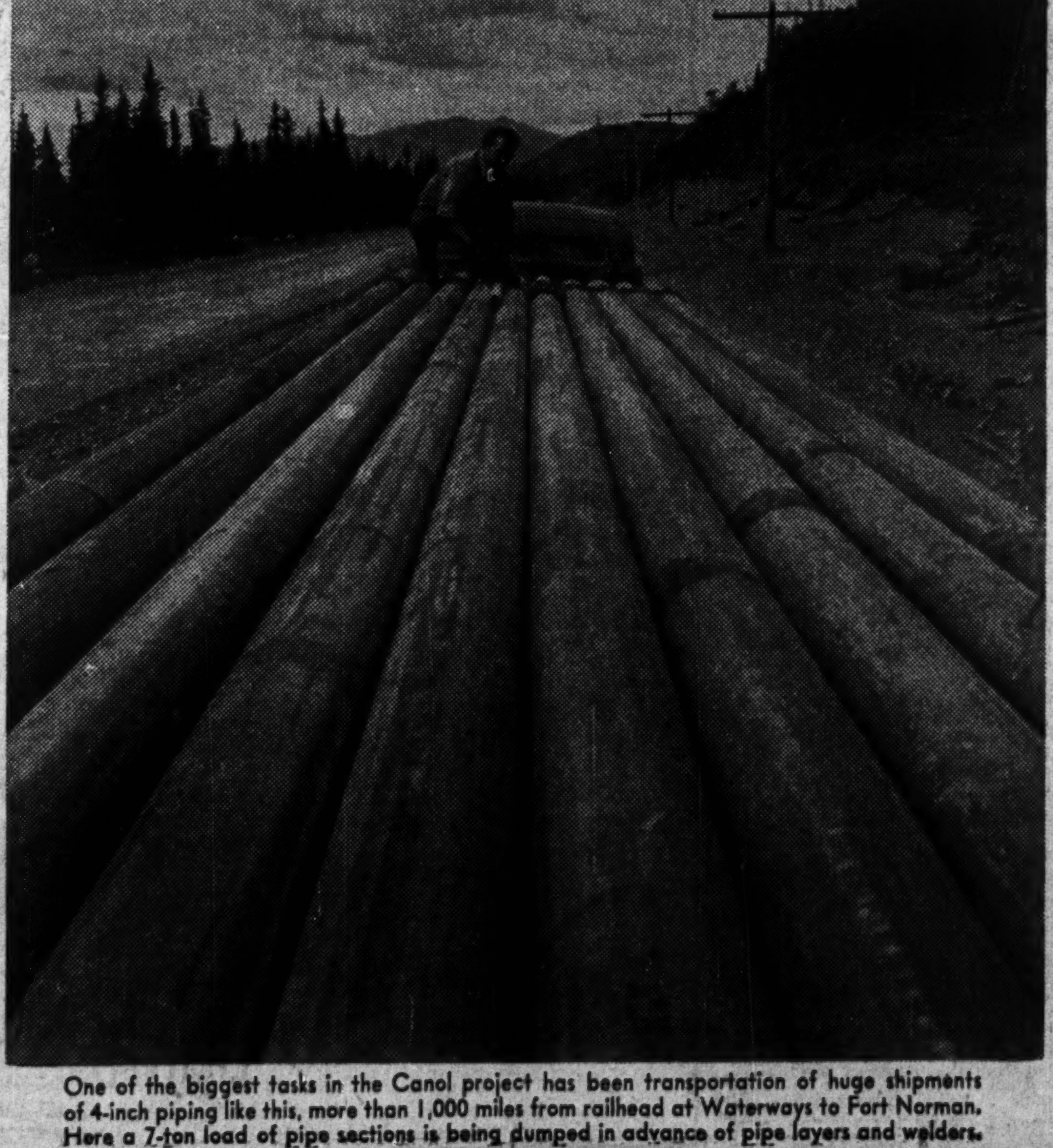
At the present time, they can keep only about 50% of the tractors in full-time operation. Jeffers estimates that only 10% of the tractors will be running by November unless he gets a big shipment of spare parts promptly.

Both Jeffers and Holliday who have run cats and trucks in Panamanian jungles and western deserts say that equipment never had a worse job to do than here at Canol.

Muskeg, the difficulty of getting spare parts and winter are the main things that smash and wear out machines.

Muskeg, for instance: Most of it is covered with a few inches of spongy moss. Underneath is six inches to six feet of black, wet muck. Sometimes the muskeg seems to have no bottom at all. From there on down is the eternal ice. This unpredictable combination of soft and hard plus glacial boulders hits machines hard.

The muskeg is so unpredictable that often machines founder completely in the mucky morass. Some have sunk nine feet out of sight.



One of the biggest tasks in the Canol project has been transportation of huge shipments of 4-inch piping like this, more than 1,000 miles from railhead at Waterways to Fort Norman. Here a 7-ton load of pipe sections is being dumped in advance of pipe layers and welders.

Here at Canol we are 1,471 miles from Edmonton. While big airplane transports bring in a lot of things, the normal freight service is from Edmonton to Waterways, 300 miles by train, 285 miles down the Athabasca and Slave rivers to Fort Fitzgerald, a 16 mile portage, 195 miles down Slave River, 125 miles across Great Slave Lake and 550 miles down the Mackenzie River.

Many of the tractors came in from railhead last winter under their own power, each pulling a caboose. Some fell through the ice and were hauled up from lake or river bottoms this summer.

In addition to the long trek, most of the tractors did a lot of extra work on the way—helping make track, righting upsets and so on.

Result was that most of them arrived on the job well worn to start with.

Spare Parts Lacking

Much more serious was the failure to send along an adequate supply of spare parts. Almost from the start, the machinery maintenance staff have had to strip parts from one machine to keep another in operation. Today, most repair jobs involving parts replacement, mean taking the part from some other machine. And as each day passes this means that machines get much closer to the end of their working usefulness and the stripped machines get further and further from ever being put back into operation.

Working with a few simple tools in a temporary shed, one mechanic has been the camp's wonder worker. He has cut intricate gears; made dozens of spare parts for trucks and tractors. Of course, it may cost $10 or $50 of his working time to produce a part that is worth 10 or 50 cents at the factory, but this overalled hero is given the credit for a good many machines still being on the job.

One sample of make-shift necessary: One set of equipment in the job uses a lot of needle bearings. For lack of supplies — which take months to arrive, they say—bronze bushings are now carrying the needle bearing load.

Further lack is parts books. Mechanics and foremen have had to write some very long and fancy letters and exercise artistic talents they never paraded in trying to explain to makers and suppliers exactly what part they are ordering.

The big variety of equipment, hence the big variety of special lubricants required has been another headache, another reason why equipment life has been shortened.

With such an enormous variety of lubricants needed, supplies of the kind specified by manufacturers were soon exhausted. Skilful though the Jeffers staff may be in mixing their own brands out of available lubricants, they say their substitutes are far from adequate.

What has been learned on this job about the kind of equipment to get, about changes in design, that will save headaches the next time?

I put the question to both Jeffers and Holliday. Together they gave the answers.

Limit the Variety

Start out with nothing but the right kind of equipment with stuff sturdy enough for the job to be done, is their advice.

Start out with a very limited variety of equipment so your parts problem will be minimized.

"Some of the cats we got here have done a marvellous job. They were the right kind for this work. But we have a lot of other stuff here that might be okay for a market garden or somebody with light jobs around a city. It isn't fair to the job and it isn't fair to the equipment. If the manufacturers had been wise, they wouldn't have let these light machines come on the job."

Jeffers and Holliday and a U. S. Army officer in a supervisory job all told very colorfully indeed what complete flops one series of light tractors had proved. Though spared the heavy work because of their frailties, a great many of these machines have been out of commission much of the time. One of the main weaknesses was in the fly wheel housing. Turning on the winch in case after case resulted in the tractor pulling its own engine out, smashing the housing behind the fly wheel.

"We've spent most of a year cursing those things," the officer told me.

Truck Problems

The story on trucks is pretty much the same. Trucks specially designed and built for super tough work have put in a remarkable performance.

Main truck problem is lack of spare parts and too great a variety of makes on the job, according to Jeffers.

Tremendous loads and bad roads or no roads result in 10,000 miles bringing vehicles to the junking stage. In that time they will likely have already had a new transmission and other major repairs.

Engines in almost all cases have an outstanding record, according to Jeffers, who points out that on these operations trucks are seldom out of their lowest forward speeds, hence engines are usually turning in the equivalent of 60,000 to 100,000 miles of relatively trouble-free performance.

"The only kind of a truck that is even worth bringing in here," Jeffers said, "is something built to special Army specifications. That means nearly everything is three times as strong as in ordinary commercial jobs; there is four-wheel drive and engines are built to take water up as high as the hood."

According to Jeffers, trucks that had given good service on the job were a 10-ton half track, and two jobs assembled or produced to special wartime specifications.

Lack of Good Men

In common with almost every other fleet and equipment operator today, there was general complaint here at the quality of drivers and operators available.

Pressed to get enough men, the contractors frequently find that a man, who at their Edmonton offices sounded like a high-class bulldozer man, proves up here to be a fair dishwasher.

At least one effect of the high wages paid is a relatively large labor turnover, with new men coming to handle equipment faster than previous gangs learned to handle it properly.

American "cat" drivers get $1.60 an hour here. Canadians rather less because of the wage ceiling order. They get a 40-hour week, and are guaranteed a 56-hour week, drawing time and a half pay for the extra.

"We are trying to keep operators to a maximum of 70 hours a week," one supervisor told me, "but they're up here to make money, there's nothing much else to do but work, and often the boys put in 16 hours a day. They are supposed to take two days a month off, but hardly any of them ever do."

The same general working hours situation prevails for truck drivers but at different rates. On lighter types of trucks American drivers get $1.40 an hour; Canadians, 95 cents. On heavy trucks Americans get $1.55; Canadians $1.05. These wage rates like all others in the area have been established by official Washington and Ottawa.

Winter on this job, 70 miles below the Arctic Circle and in one

(Continued on page 13)

Britain's New Striking Power

Problems of Peace Crowd War-mobilized People

Out of near disaster the men of Britain have forged an economy of new resilience and concentrated strength. The four-year credits and debits of war, as appraised in an article in Fortune called, "Britain's Balance Sheet," are summarized by The Financial Post.

Britain has effected an economic reorganization that probably will outlast the war by several years. Direct controls now reach out to almost every phase of British life. The economy has been tempered into a superb instrument of military power largely through delegation of power to responsible ministries of production and labor, and the treasury.

Before the war Britain depended on outside sources for 60 per cent of her food tonnage, much iron ore, most of the non-ferrous metals. In 1938 total imports ran to about $3.8 billions of which food amounted to $1.5 billions, other raw materials $1.3 billions, manufactured goods the balance. These were paid for by exports of about $2.2 billions, the balance being made good by revenues from overseas investment, shipping and services.

Imports of manufactures apparently have been slashed by more than 50% and imports of foods (including lend-lease) also by 50%, the latter through heroic revamping of agricultural economy, by crowding tractors onto the land, shifting diet from meat and fats to cereals. Cut off from Swedish iron ore, Britain has redeveloped Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, Lincolnshire and other sources; by cancelling housing development and using up home stands of small timber she has cut timber imports from ten million tons a year to one million.

Industrial Wind-up

Captain Oliver Lyttleton's Ministry of Production has assumed increasing power over what is produced, where and by whom. Step by step its London offices have become central planning agency of the economy, with a network of local offices in the country's eleven industrial districts to impress manufacturers into its programs.

His Majesty's Government now owns 42 Royal Ordnance plants, all of the shadow factories operated by aircraft and automobile industries, an undisclosed amount of new plant in other munition industries.

The structure of most British industrial life facilitates control from the top; there is no anti-trust law and trade associations are the order of the day. The government consults freely with the powerful Federation of British Industries, British Employers' Confederation, Trade Union Congress. And when Whitehall wanted a closer grip on steel, it simply shifted talent from the Iron and Steel Federation into the Steel Control. Interlocking directorates, interpenetration of interests, aid government action; although Britain abounds in small factories, ownership tends to be concentrated and a regional controller of production usually can count on his two hands the number of key men on whom he has to depend.

U. K. Marshals Strength

Britain's victory, owed partly to America, Russia and the Empire, but mostly to her own resolution in peril, is no longer in doubt. Story of the cold cost, of how she has paid for the war in real terms, is told in the figures given below, culled by Fortune from Economist calculations attempting to discount for inflation. Line (1) giving governmental expenditure shows the vast rise in armament output. This has been derived from several sources. First, Britain has been able to increase her total production (5). Second, she has had to decrease her consumption (2) and her internal investment (3), and to sacrifice assets overseas (4).

Millions of Pounds of 1938 Purchasing Power
(Canadian Dollar Equivalents at Current Rate $4.43)

	1938	1940	1941	1942
1. Government expenditures ...	845 ($3,743)	2,660 ($11,783)	3,355 ($14,862)	3,545 ($15,704)
2. Consumption	4,035 ($17,875)	3,551 ($15,730)	3,408 ($15,097)	3,408 ($15,097)
3. Maintenance and increase of domestic capital	762 ($3,375)	395 ($1,749)	220 ($974)	232 ($1,027)
4. Overseas disinvestment	55 ($243)	658 ($2,914)	638 ($2,826)	485 ($2,148)
5. Gross national production ...	5,587 ($24,740)	5,948 ($26,349)	6,345 ($28,108)	6,700 ($29,681)

The pattern that emerges from this intermixing of government, business and labor is abhorrent to theoretical liberals and proponents of postwar competition. Tendency toward monopoly is aided of course by trade and price restrictions and the government's drive to "concentrate" small businesses into large nucleus firms.

Yet not only has total output leaped forward during the war, but output per man-hour (final criterion of efficiency) has increased; in shipbuilding this is above the U.S., in bombers almost as good. The Ministry of Production figures that in munitions and civilian goods together output per man-hour has increased 10% since 1939, with some industries up 20%.

Only a government with wide powers and a labor leader of Ernest Bevin's calibre could have made of Britain's manpower a well-knit and much moved army.

In 1940 5.6% of the entire labor force was engaged in export trades; now 1.6%. In 1940 47% were making goods for home consumption; now 33%. In 1938 the line-up of British labor was: Distributive trades 2,280,000; building and contracting 1,400,000; engineering, including vehicles and aircraft, 1,400,000; textiles 1,200,000; farming, including owners, 1,100,000; coal mining 888,000.

Today aircraft production, once so tiny but now top industry of the island, employs two million workers. Distributive trades, though greatly slashed, probably rank second. Farming and coal mining follow. Building and textiles have fallen to the bottom of the list of major industries.

These shifts have been effected through rise in war industry wages, plus the work of employment exchanges and a "Registration of Employment" order giving Bevin czarist powers. Despite the latter, he cannot today get enough labor into the mines, nor keep complete industrial peace—in the past year Britain has had 1,303 strikes, innumerable work stoppages, absenteeism running as high as 20% on overtime work in shipyards.

Yet the labor record has been far better than World War 1. Labor has arrived and is consulted. Few labor leaders enjoy the memory of the 1926 general strike. And the Government has avoided rigid formulas; since Oct. 1938, wages have gone up 32% as against a 29% cost of living rise.

Monetary Control Skilful

Against this marked advance in real wages, the general retail price level has risen 45%; most luxuries are out of sight and many goods not available at all. But the case of the worker is much better than it might have been had the government not exerted skilful control of money.

Object of Treasury policy has been to allow prices to rise to the extent that this could accellerate production, while fighting a runaway. Through a huge subsidy mechanism it has stabilized food and other cost-of-living items to dampen demand for higher wages; it has allowed luxury prices to rise and helped the process with extortionate consumer taxes, has extended the income tax to reach down to the real source of purchasing power.

In 1943 Britain has levied taxes for 62% of her expenditures requiring home financing, as against 58% in 1940; in 1942 the British Exchequer relied on the banks for only 17% of its borrowing, getting the rest from small and large-scale savers.

Even so, Britain will come out of the war with a massive load of debt—it stands today at $75 billions, or $1,605 per capita. But true debits and credits of war go deeper; Britain multiplied her internal debt three times in the Napoleonic Wars yet came through to the biggest era of expansion in her history.

True Debits, Credits

In 1938, year of Munich, the British people produced a gross national income of $24.7 billions, of which their government spent (by no means all for rearmament) about $3.7 billions. Last year gross national product was $29.6 billions, and government expenditure (mostly for war) $15.7 billions. Quadrupling of war expenditures was made good partly by upsurge in total production, partly because the people were willing to consume less food. clothes and other consumer goods than in 1938; partly it came out of sacrifice of domestic capital and out of a continuous and reckless drain on assets held abroad.

Britain, in other words, has been burning up her substance.

The decline in internal investment may not be so serious as it looks. In 1938 Britain put $3.3 billion into maintenance and increase of domestic capital, in 1942 only one billion. But this figure excludes what the government has invested in its own munitions plants. Britain will end the war with her private business concerns short of working capital, her inventories terribly depleted, her housing and railroads in need of replacement and repair.

The country's total fixed industrial plant, on the other hand, may not be in bad shape; indeed, considerable evidence points the other way. There are in Britain today about 2½ machine tools for every 1½ before the war; many of these were received under-lend-lease but it seems likely the U. S. would be horrified if it were asked to take them home. The problem of conversion will be big but the British plant will be more efficient than before.

Test for Industry

But the disinvestment overseas is a different matter. Despite lend-lease Britain has had to sell about $4.4 billions in securities and other assets in foreign countries. She has likewise gone into debt to the amount of about $6.6 billions, or over, to India, South Africa, Argentina, and other countries. As a result her creditor position to the rest of the world has probably fallen from some $15.5 billion prewar to $4.4 billion.

This means a sharp reduction in revenues from the outside which used to help pay for British imports. In addition there will be a reduction in shipping revenues. If those imports are to be returned even to the 1938 level of about $3.8 billions, exports may have to be increased 50% over their prewar level.

Has British industry the resilience to do this? And can it be done within the framework of a gradual return to a competitive, free-trade world? Those are the great terminal questions posed by any consideration of Britain's mobilization for war, questions that lead out into her relationship to her colonies, the dominions, the United States.

But Britain believes restoration of her economy to a high level of prosperity is not only possible but—given a world of international co-operation — probable. "Nothing that we face tomorrow can be as tough as what we have overcome," a British economist recently said. And most Britons would still hold with Winston Churchill's dictum of Aug., 1940: "Few would have believed we could survive; none would have believed that we should today not only feel stronger but should actually be stronger than we have ever been before."

This shows a panorama of a section of British American Oil's new refinery at Clarkson. Illustrated here is a furfural solvent treating unit, important in the refining of lubricating oil. In the background is the de-waxing unit, another vital part of the lubricating oil process.

Inter. Paper Records Gain

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—International Paper Co. reports net profit in the third quarter of 1943 of $1.8 millions, or 36c. a share on the common stock. This contrasts with 2c. a share for the like period a year ago.

Sales for the third quarter were $54.6 millions compared with $44.8 millions a year ago. For the nine months period sales aggregated $158.8 millions, or about $1.2 million less than for the like period of 1942. Net profits for nine months were equivalent to $1.05 per common share, against $1.09 a year ago. All net profit figures here allow for deduction of full income taxes, including refundable EPT.

In his report to shareholders, Richard J. Cullen, president, states the figures do not reflect any adjustment on account of re-negotiation of 1942 and 1943 war contract business as the effect of such re-negotiation cannot yet be determined.

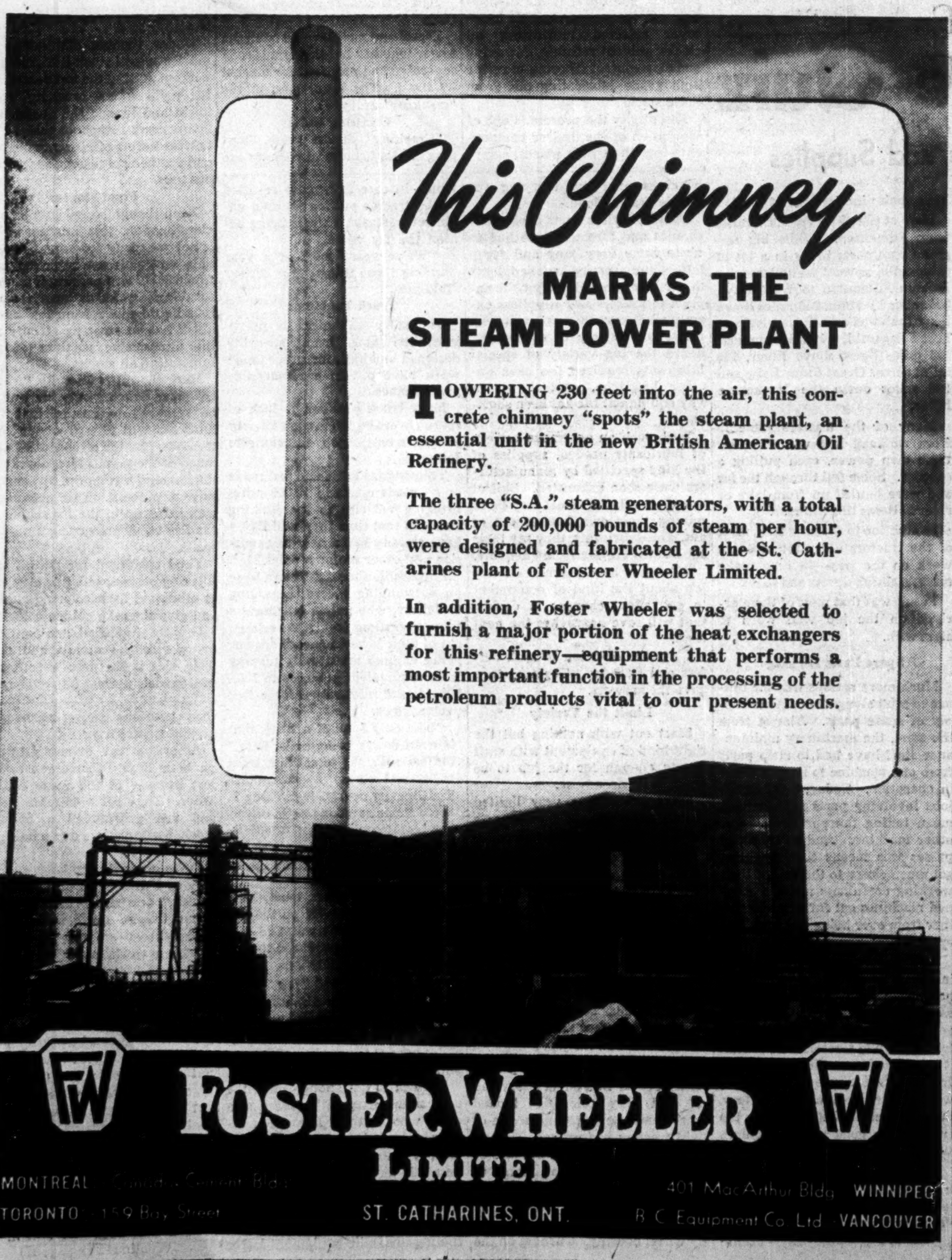
U. S. Building Decline Checked in October

Returns from 215 cities reporting to Dun & Bradstreet Inc., indicate a moderate expansion in U. S. building volume during October. Aggregate value of work authorized in October under building permits at those 215 centres, $48.2 millions, was 11.5% above the September figure of $43.4 millions and 8% greater than the $44.7 millions recorded in Oct., 1942.

In the 10 months to the end of October permit values for the 215 cities amounted to $418.4 millions, off 42.2% from the similar period a year ago.

U. S. Building

	—Ten Months—		
	1943 $000	1942 $000	Change %
New England ..	32,423	49,858	—35.0
Middle Atlantic.	66,135	116,541	—43.3
South Atlantic ..	47,571	77,938	—39.0
East Central ...	100,131	207,455	—51.7
South Central ..	40,742	81,241	—49.8
West Central ...	18,083	35,327	—48.8
Mountain	10,574	18,592	—43.1
Pacific	102,756	136,674	—24.8
Total U. S.	418,419	723,630	—42.2
New York City..	19,605	46,965	—58.3
Outside N. Y. C.	398,813	676,664	—41.4



This Chimney

MARKS THE STEAM POWER PLANT

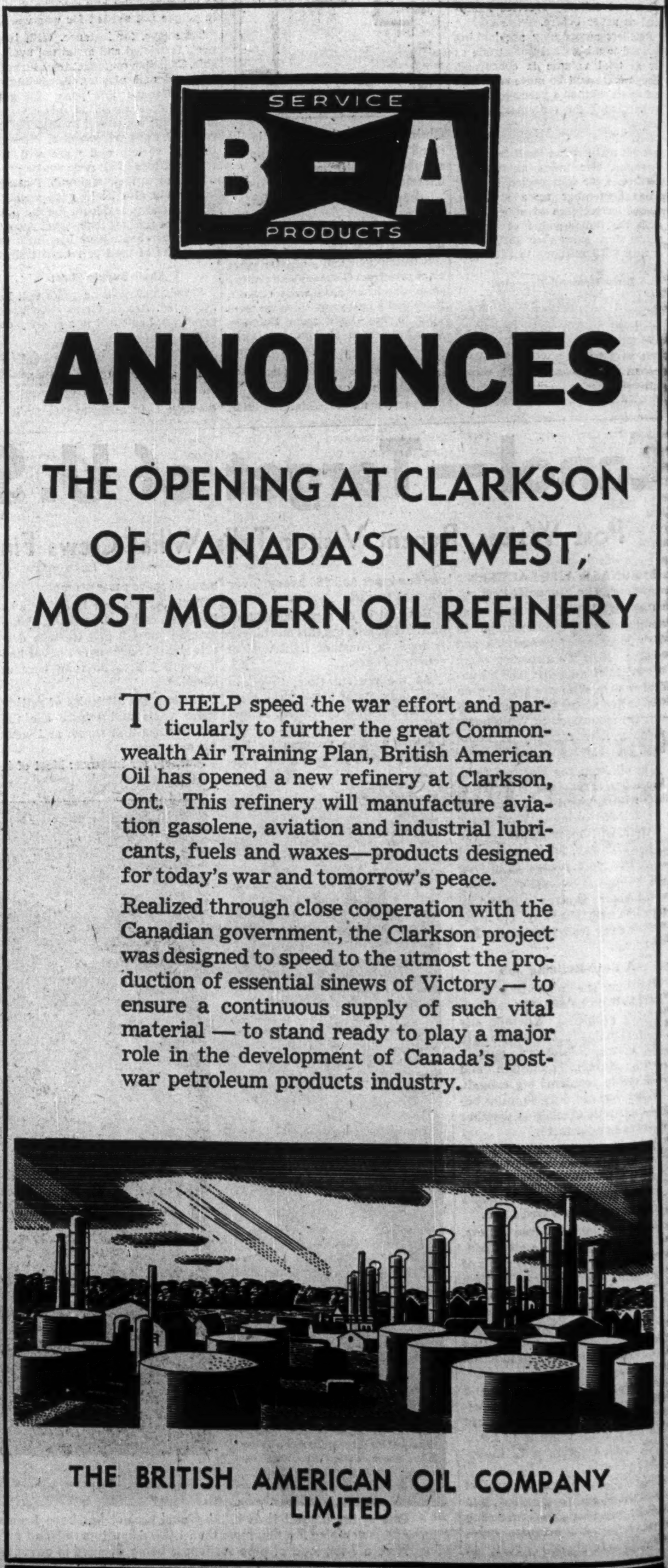
TOWERING 230 feet into the air, this concrete chimney "spots" the steam plant, an essential unit in the new British American Oil Refinery.

The three "S.A." steam generators, with a total capacity of 200,000 pounds of steam per hour, were designed and fabricated at the St. Catharines plant of Foster Wheeler Limited.

In addition, Foster Wheeler was selected to furnish a major portion of the heat exchangers for this refinery—equipment that performs a most important function in the processing of the petroleum products vital to our present needs.

FOSTER WHEELER LIMITED

MONTREAL Canada Cement Bldg
TORONTO 159 Bay Street
ST. CATHARINES, ONT.
401 MacArthur Bldg WINNIPEG
B C Equipment Co. Ltd VANCOUVER



SERVICE B-A PRODUCTS

ANNOUNCES

THE OPENING AT CLARKSON OF CANADA'S NEWEST, MOST MODERN OIL REFINERY

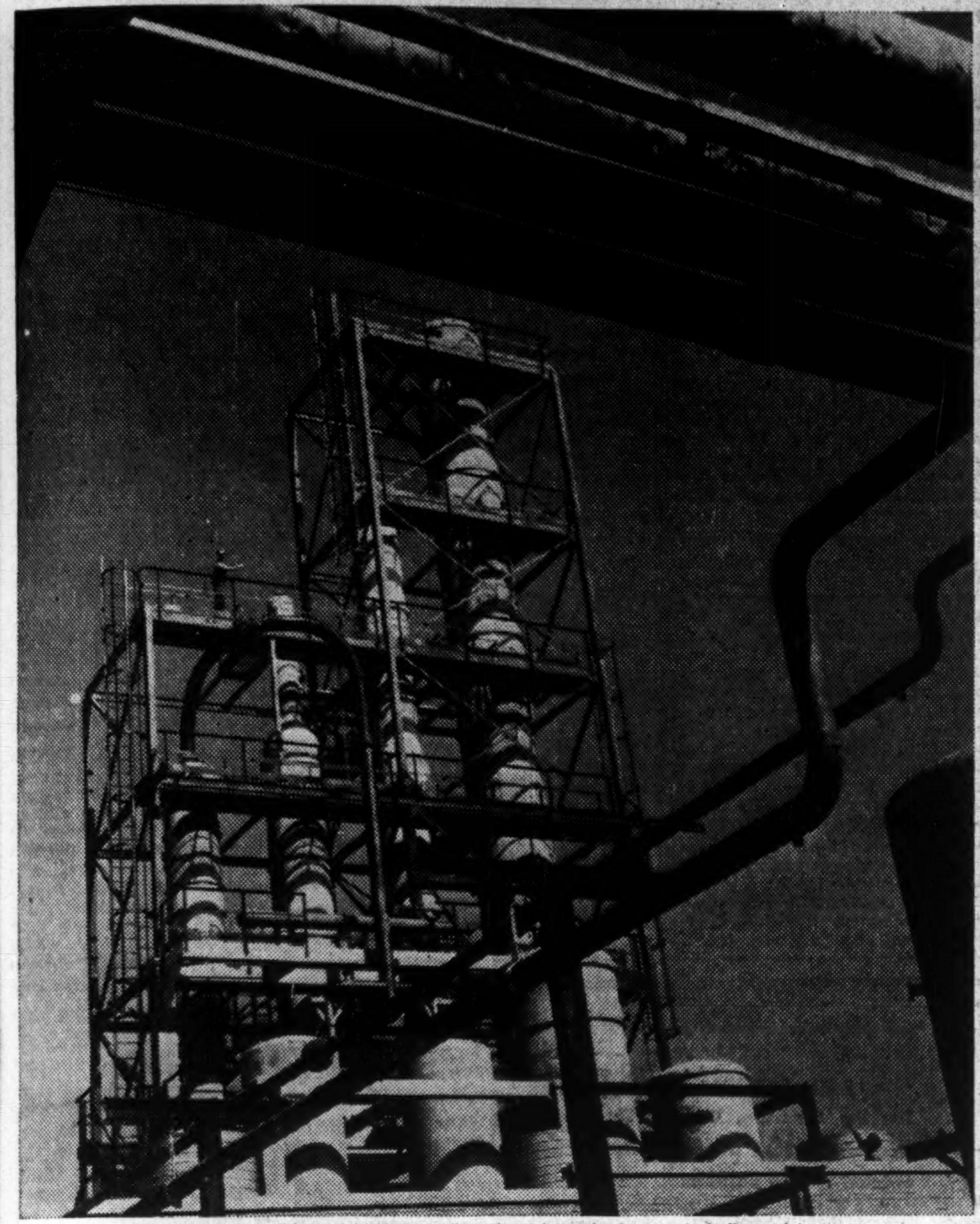
TO HELP speed the war effort and particularly to further the great Commonwealth Air Training Plan, British American Oil has opened a new refinery at Clarkson, Ont. This refinery will manufacture aviation gasolene, aviation and industrial lubricants, fuels and waxes—products designed for today's war and tomorrow's peace.

Realized through close cooperation with the Canadian government, the Clarkson project was designed to speed to the utmost the production of essential sinews of Victory — to ensure a continuous supply of such vital material — to stand ready to play a major role in the development of Canada's post-war petroleum products industry.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY LIMITED

More "Lube" Oil For Canada

New B.A. Unit Also Eases Aviation Gas Supply



Furfural, described as "an evil-smelling liquid made from oat hulls and having an unusual affinity for the unwanted portions of lubricating oil crude," is used in a final purifying stage in making lubricating oil. In these towers the furfural solvent process takes place.

Latest addition to Canada's string of petroleum refineries, the Clarkson, Ont., unit of British American Oil Co., is something more than just another refinery.

It has an importance perhaps not easily measured in terms of the barrels of crude oil processed or the wages and bills paid in Canada.

Immediately it means a substantial addition to Canada's output of aviation gasoline and is the final step in giving this country adequate refining capacity to supply our needs for lubricating oils.

Decision to proceed with this unit in its final form was made when it became apparent that insatiable demand for aviation gasoline was developing in this country as the British Commonwealth Joint Air Training Plan swept into full operation. This accounts for the fact that the new refinery is not to produce gasoline for motor cars or trucks at all—confining its output entirely to aviation gasoline, kerosene, lubricating oils and residual products such as fuel and diesel oils. Its construction and design is such, however, that conversion to turn out any desired grade of gasoline will be relatively easy when the war ends.

Built at an estimated cost of $9 millions, this refinery is designed to produce about 10 million gals. of lubricating oil annually, enough to supply the company's own needs and leave a surplus for general Canadian use. It was originally designed to turn out about 20 million gals. of gasoline, substantial quantities of fuel oils and other petroleum products. Conversion to aviation gasoline and generally higher wartime costs tripled the original $3 millions estimate.

On the basis of Canada's 1941 output of lubricating oils, this means an additional 20% on this rough basis estimate.

In materials and equipment, this refinery required the following:

Materials Used

Lumber	1.5 million ft.
Steel piping	41 miles (1,125 tons)
Iron and brass valves	10,200
Pumps, various sizes	200
Oil storage tank capacity	1.8 million bbls.
Steel required for tanks	5,500 tons
Steam boiler capacity	5,200 h.p.
Total steel used	17,000 tons
Manhours for erecting	2.7 million

The site of the new plant—financed entirely from B. A. Oil's own resources—at Clarkson, was chosen for a variety of reasons, one of which is its location in the heart of Canada's industrial area, served by excellent transportation by rail, water and highway. Tankers can bring crude oil from the most desirable and economical sources to the 1,900-ft. dock which is part of the refinery's equipment.

An abundant water supply—important in a plant which will use as much water as a city of 150,000 people—helped. The clay topsoil provides excellent material for the dykes which fire risk calls for around the many storage tanks. Within a short distance of the surface, a shale strata offers a solid foundation for the towers and heavy equipment.

Like so many of Canada's war factories, the Clarkson refinery has its own housing problem. This is being solved in a characteristic way. Aided by the National Housing Administration, a community of new homes is rising, with shopping centre, school and library, near the shores of Lake Ontario. Some fifty houses are now under construction and sufficient land has been reserved to provide accommodation for all married employees if necessary. The refinery will require 250 to 300 workers

Petroleum refining today is far removed from what it was even at the time of the last war. Then it was simple; basically the application of heat and pressure with the resulting product admittedly somewhat haphazard in its quality and characteristics. Old-time still men had an aversion to scientific controls and the wealth of instruments so evident in a modern refinery.

At a particular point in the refining process as it was then done, furnace heat was supplemented by addition of steam through spray pipes. Old time stillmen still like to refer to the thermometers and other control instruments which tell them when to apply the steam as "tell tales" preferring, if allowed, the old test of observing the intensity of the reaction when the operator spits on the vapor line.

The Men Behind

A refinery today is largely the personal creation of the engineers and chemists who design it to meet the requirements established for them by their company. In the case of B. A. Oil's latest unit, this actually meant such men as L. E. Woolley, manager of refineries; C. D. Read, chief engineer of refineries, and M. S. Beringer, assistant to the manager of refineries.

Having decided on the final products and the general refining methods to be followed, these men made rough — but complete — drawings of the flow of process and desired plant layout. They specified the kind and sizes of equipment to go into it. Then the rough set of plans was turned over to The Lummus Co., an engineering firm specializing in the construction of oil refineries. This firm made final designs, drew the blueprints and supervised the whole construction job. Its engineers, men who had worked and built oil refineries around the world—one of them just escaped from France ahead of the German occupation; another was helping run an oil refinery in England during the blitz—stayed with the job until its completion.

Since Albert Leroy Ellsworth and Silas R. Parsons formed British American Oil Co. in 1906, it has expanded beyond all dreams of its originators. Its first refinery was built in 1907 on a three-acre site on the Toronto water front, to turn out kerosene for a growing market. Long before the last war the company entered the Montreal market, and, by the end of that war, its Toronto refinery had been trebled in capacity and occupied a 40-acre site.

Then in 1920 Winnipeg Oil Co. was purchased and B.A. was in the Prairie market. It entered the crude oil production field in the United States in 1924, forming the Toronto Pipe Line Co. and British American Oil Producing Co.

Expanding business made a new refinery necessary at Montreal by 1930, to be supplied with crude oil from East Texas, partly from the company's own properties. At the same time five lake tankers were bought to move crude oil and finished products. This was part of a new program of which the next step was a refinery at Moose Jaw, Sask., to be supplied largely from the Cut Bank field of Montana. Then came developments in Turner Valley which led to B. A. Oil building a new refinery at Calgary, completed in 1939.

Christmas Gift List is Smaller This Year

(Continued from page 11)

A reasonable quantity is still coming from Switzerland through Lisbon. These have been in good demand as gifts for men and women in the armed forces, especially watches of the non-magnetic type. The war sales tax is not collectible on watches for the armed forces.

Supplies of solid silverware are limited because of shortage of skilled workmen, while plated ware is affected by lack of labor and shortages of zinc and copper, the base metals used in plating. Moreover, many silverware manufacturers are busy making flatware for the armed forces. Others are engaged in producing certain kinds of special equipment.

Precious stones vary in supply. Diamonds are hard to get, especially in certain sizes, because the diamond cutters are engaged on war work. Prices, however, in Canada are stated to be well below those in Britain or the United States. Rubies are scarce. Cheaper stones, such as rhinestones, have been in decreasing supply ever since the declaration of war shut off Czechoslovakia as a source. Jewellers state that fancy pins, hand-set with stones, are harder to get and orders cannot always be filled immediately.

While retailers in some cases report a fair assortment of leather goods, leather manufacturers are not so happy. Stocks of factory leather are light. Billfolds and handbags are available in limited quantities but luggage is scarce. One reason is the call for leather for the armed services and the big demand for trunks, valises, etc., from men and women in uniform. In some cases stores are buying used trunks and valises and selling them.

Woollen goods for both men and women, including suiting and knit goods, offer a restricted range of patterns.

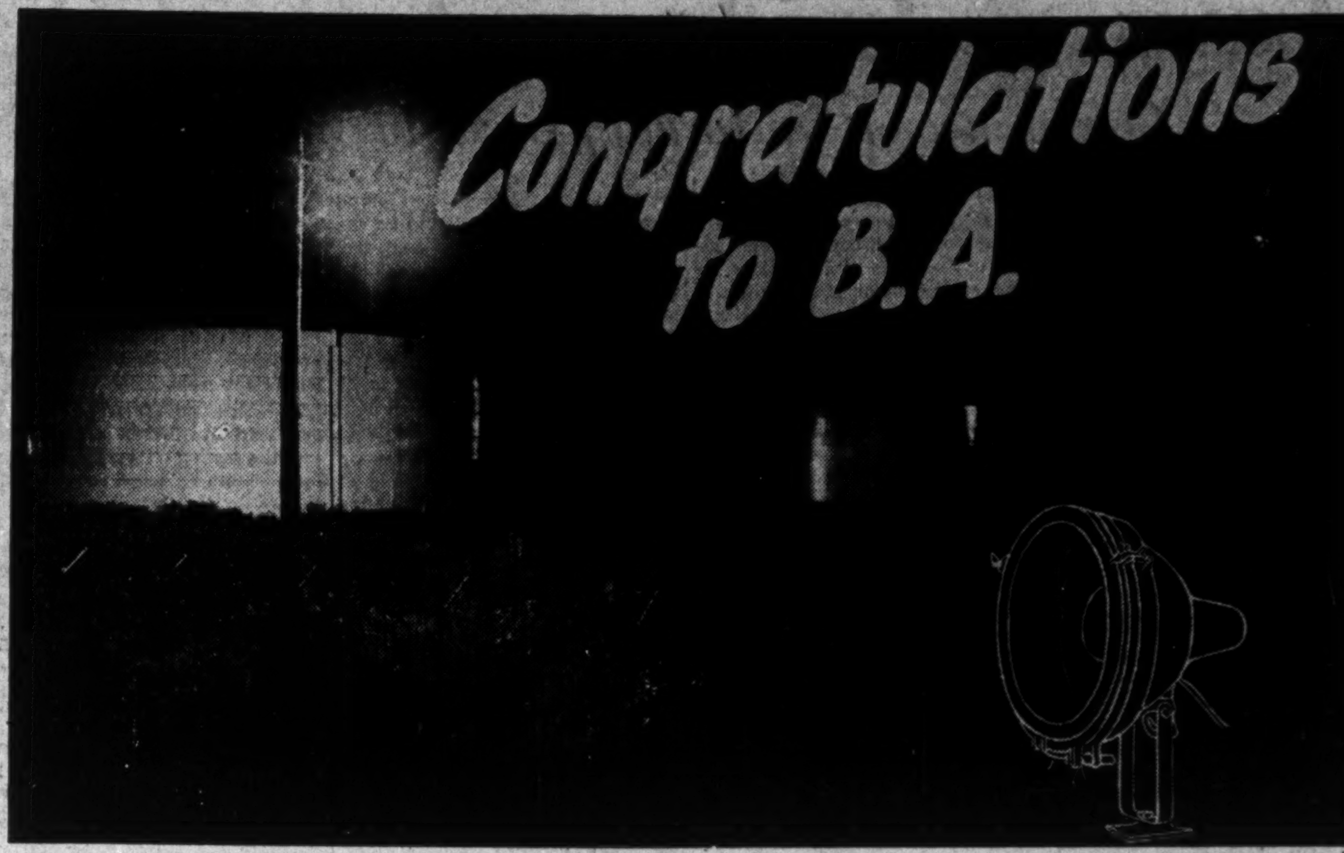
In the food line, chief concern appears to be the threatened shortage of turkeys. With normal demand increased enormously, and the Department of Munitions and Supply taking over three million pounds of turkeys and chickens off the market, a real shortage of turkeys around Christmas time is feared.

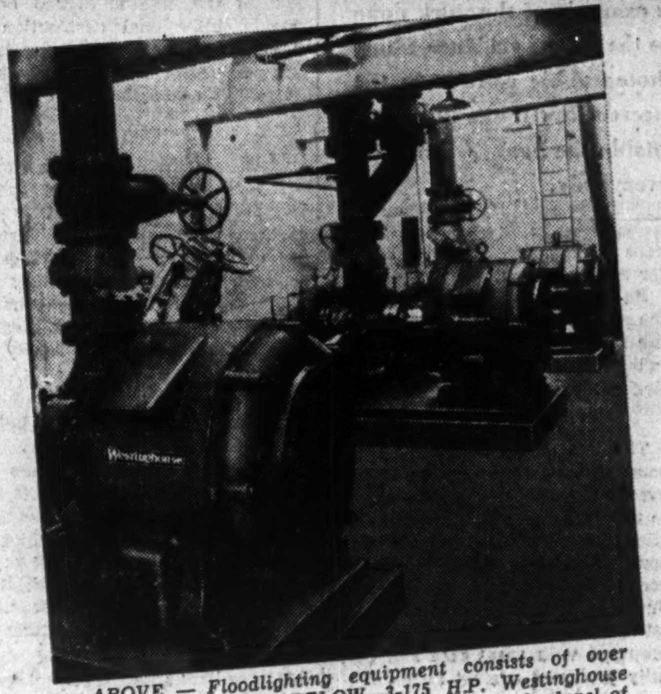
Nuts, candies and fruits offer limited supplies. With their stocks of sugar rationed, some candy manufacturers and retailers say that if they take care of their normal trade in any reasonable way, there will be no surplus available for the Christmas trade. Even with a slight increase in the amount of sugar allowed, there is unlikely to be any candy left on the shelves by Christmas Eve, it is believed.

A few almonds from Portugal may materialize, it is believed, but walnuts are out. Stocks are available in the United States, it is understood, but the Exchange Conservation Act prohibits their purchase.

Dried fruits, obtained from California and Australia, are expected to be reasonably plentiful. The difficulty will be distribution, rather than total supply, even though that will be less than normal. Much will depend on the alertness of the housewives in getting a share of the stocks that do come forward.

Under the orders of the National Selective Service prohibiting men being employed to cut Christmas trees, supplies of these will be restricted to those which farmers may cut on their own land and can deliver by their own trucks within a radius of 35 miles. Railroads are not allowed to carry them on flat and open cars or cars suitable for transporting grain. Accordingly shipments by railroad depend on the shipper being able to get cars of a type not prohibited for the purpose by government order.


Congratulations to B.A.



ABOVE — Floodlighting equipment consists of over 80-C.A.G.-16 units. BELOW—3-175 H.P. Westinghouse Motors in Pumphouse located 18 feet below the level of Lake Ontario.

TO THE British-American Oil Co. Ltd., on the occasion of the opening of their new refinery, Westinghouse extends congratulations and best wishes for the future.

In their choice of electrical equipment, British-American choose only the most dependable and efficient — that is why you will find Westinghouse motors, Nofuz Switching Equipment, and Westinghouse floodlighting equipment so much in evidence.

By close study of industrial problems, research and product development, Westinghouse continually makes available the most modern electrical equipment. For that reason — and because you will find an engineering staff who knows the problems of your particular industry, consult your nearest Westinghouse office for any electrical need.

Westinghouse

CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE COMPANY LIMITED, HAMILTON, ONTARIO
SALES ENGINEERING OFFICES - *VANCOUVER, TRAIL, *CALGARY, EDMONTON, *REGINA, SASKATOON, *WINNIPEG, FORT WILLIAM, *TORONTO, *SWASTIKA, LONDON, *MONTREAL, OTTAWA, QUEBEC, HALIFAX
SERVICE AND REPAIR SHOPS AT POINTS MARKED*

Canol Project Demands Utmost from Machines

(Continued from page 11)

of this continent's cold zones, puts a special test on motorized equipment and on equipment designers.

Both Jeffers and Holliday wish that both they and the equipment builders knew as much about cold weather operations as they do now.

For instance: Tractor fuel congeals into a jelly like vaseline in the 40, 50, 60 and 70 below temperatures common last winter.

But Jeffers and Holliday hope that this year there will be less need for leaving motors on trucks and tractors running day and night to keep them from freeze-up and failure.

What They Learned

Jeffers and Holliday will be telling this to tractor manufacturers if they ever get a chance.

"Put the fuel tank right up over the engine instead of away at the back. After 20 below we begin to have trouble with fuel and with fuel lines. To get things going we have to warm up the fuel tank and fuel lines with torches and after we get all that done, then we tackle the motor. We get her going. Then three or four miles down the road the thing stops because the fuel in the tank away off behind and in the long fuel line just stops flowing. Then you have to start the whole business over again.

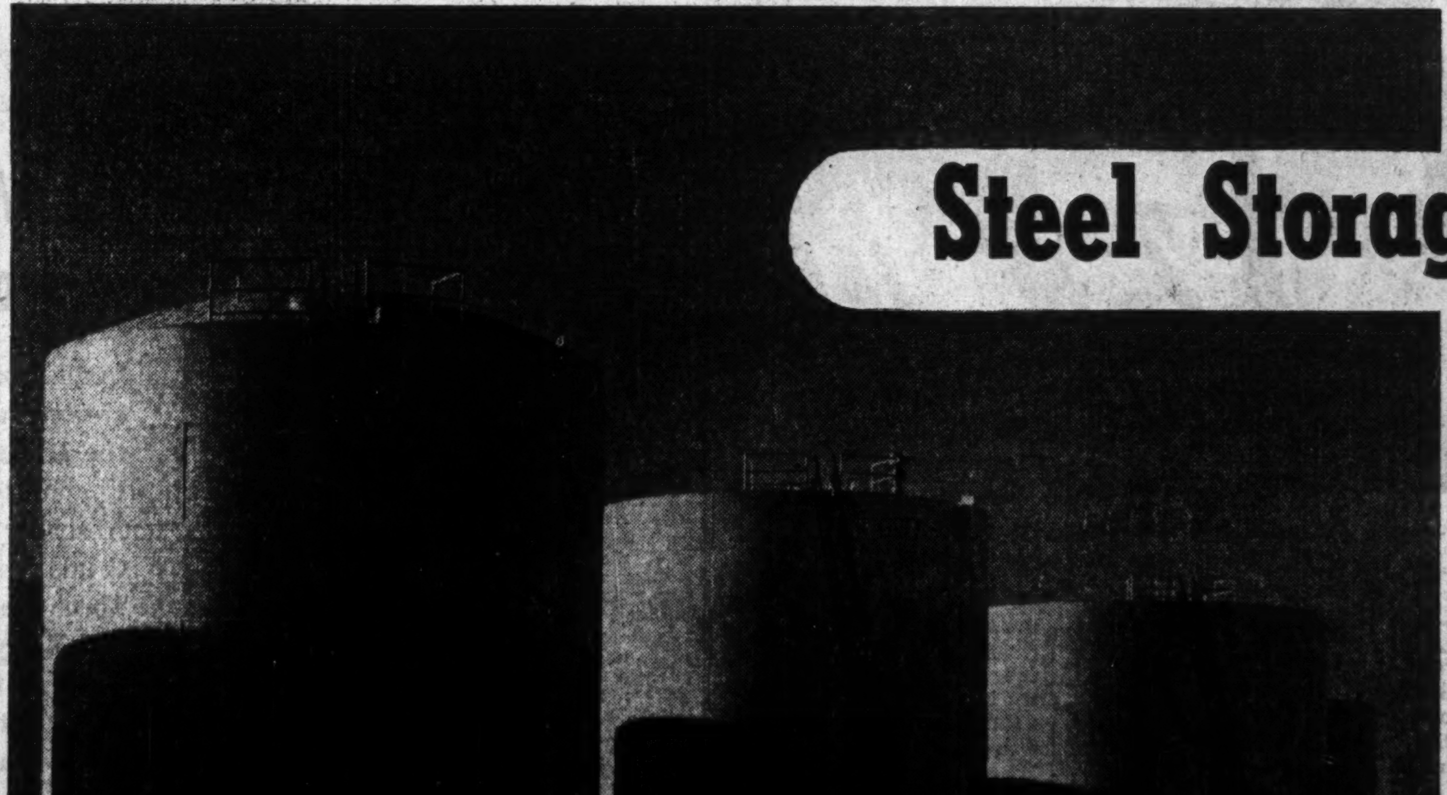
"If the fuel tank were up over the engine, you'd keep it warm and have a very short trouble-free fuel line. Once you got things started, all your troubles would be licked.

"As for starting in the first place, we could easily rig up a batch of cheap little nose hangars like they use for airplanes. Then, we could heat fuel, engine and fuel lines in a couple of minutes."

I suspect some of the Canol cars are going to have this change made on them before much snow flies, despite the scarcity of parts and clumsy problems involved in such redesigning.

One cold weather fact that these men told me: Pure Prestone or other anti-freeze of similar type jellies in Canol climates. They keep it liquid and circulating by adding a little water to it.

Following up their vigorous complaints that only types of equipment suitable for the job and the climate should be used, both men complained that the only type of heaters suitable was a heavy built-in job that was left installed winter and summer.



Tanks from 50 Gallons to 5,000,000 gallons capacity are an integral part of modern industrial plants. Illustrative of the 125 field tanks at the new B-A Clarkson Refinery is this battery of "T.I.W.", Final Products Storage Tanks, shown above.

Steel Storage Tanks . . .

• Although only one of many wartime projects, we are proud to have participated in the construction of essential equipment for the British-American Oil Company's new Clarkson Refinery.

T.I.W. Steel Plate Products are well-known for quality, workmanship and dependability. We maintain efficient facilities and competent erection crews to fabricate, anywhere in Canada, to rigid material and structural specifications. Information, estimating prices or quotations, furnished upon request.

THE TORONTO IRON WORKS
LIMITED
TORONTO • MONTREAL

Laws of Evidence Amended

Conference on Uniformity Leads in Work

By DONALD G. MACLEAN

If you do business in all nine provinces of Canada, your affairs are subject to laws passed by 10 different legislative bodies—nine provinces and the Dominion—to say nothing of various municipal regulations and by-laws.

The more this mass of legislation is unified the easier become the businessman's problems; the effect of the laws is simplified and compliance facilitated.

Working toward ever greater uniformity in Canadian laws is the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform Legislation, a body consisting of representatives and commissioners appointed by the provinces and the Dominion. In the 25 years of its existence this conference has prepared model statutes, four of which are now law in all provinces except Quebec, four more have been adopted in seven provinces and numerous others in three, four, five and six provinces.

In recent years, model Evidence, Interpretation and Regulations acts have been adopted by the conference, which it is hoped will effect uniformity in those fields in both Dominion and provincial legislation.

Law Of Evidence

One of the most striking departments in which progress has been made is in the law of evidence. Due largely to the work of the Conference, photographic records are now accepted as evidence in Canadian law courts in the case of the chartered banks, government departments and some other institutions. It is hoped shortly the law will be extended to include everybody.

Because photographic records can be kept in such a relatively small space, legislation giving the right to use them as evidence in the law courts solves a troublesome problem of business concerns which previously have required a large amount of cubic space for their preservation.

Position Of Chartered Banks

The problem has been particularly acute with the banks because they, unlike other concerns, must preserve their records indefinitely. Section 92 of the Bank Act deprives them of the advantages of the various statutes of limitations, whose provisions are enjoyed by all other business institutions and individuals.

The clause in the Bank Act in question is as follows:

"The liability of the bank, under any law, custom or agreement, to repay moneys heretofore or hereafter deposited with it and interest, if any, shall continue, notwithstanding any statute of limitations, or any enactment or law relating to prescription."

Liabilities Not Outlawed

This means that the liabilities of a bank do not become outlawed by the passage of time as do the liabilities of a mercantile or industrial firm or an individual. Thus if an ordinary debt owed by an industrial firm or an individual is static for a stated number of years, usually six, the debt lapses becoming in ordinary language outlawed. In the case of bank liabilities, because of the legislation quoted, this does not happen. Accordingly a bank must be prepared to produce its records any time they are wanted.

Canadian business, regulated by the laws of ten different jurisdictions, is much concerned that laws should be uniform as far as practicable. For 25 years, the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform Legislation has been working towards this end. An example of the work done is found in the amendments to the law of evidence which now authorizes the use of photographic records in the law courts as evidence. The present law limits the privilege to certain institutions, notably the banks. But present plans are to extend it to everybody.

The situation in Canada is much different from that in England and the United States, where ordinary periods of limitation apply to the banks. Accordingly, in those countries there is not the same necessity for keeping various bank records indefinitely. Original documents are kept only for a reasonable time having regard to the needs of the customer.

Large Institutions

The problem is all the greater in Canada, because the Canadian banks, while small in number, are all large institutions, doing business on a nation-wide scale, with hundreds of branches. Storage of their back records, ledgers, receipts, etc., has required a very considerable amount of space, especially with the older and larger institutions. Some banks, it is stated, have even been faced with the need of erecting special buildings for the purpose.

Microphotography

Development of microphotography, however, in recent years has provided a much less expensive and equally convenient alternative. By this operation, which entails photographing records on a reduced size to be enlarged to normal scale, if required, there can be recorded on one photographic film, 100 ft. long and 16 millimetres wide, pictures of 7-8,000 cheques of ordinary size or 2,350 sheets of ordinary letter size. The process is so speedy that 20 to 25 sheets can be photographed on both sides in a minute.

This photographic record can be examined regularly by projecting on a screen an enlarged picture of the item photographed. If a record of some particular document is required, an enlarged print of the film is readily obtainable. One of these film reels can be stored in a box four inches square and three quarters inch deep. Thousands of them can be kept in the space formerly required for a few ledgers.

Because of this saving in space, the photographic method of preserving records found ready acceptance in business circles generally and particularly among the banks.

Proof In Court

The use of such photographs in court as proof of the records is, however, a different matter. The answer to the problem is legislation authorizing the use of photographs in the courts, according to legal authorities consulted by The Financial Post. Such legislation, altering as it does established rules of evidence must be prepared with great care and carefully protected against abuse.

The path was eased by the work of the Conference on Uniform Legislation. Largely through its efforts microphotographic records are now accepted as evidence by courts under legislation passed by the Dominion and all provinces except Quebec.

Provincial And Dominion Acts

Under the provincial acts, photographic records are acceptable in the case of the banks and government departments. The Dominion Act extends the privilege of using photographic records as evidence to railway, telephone, telegraph and express companies, insurance and trust and loan companies. It is now suggested that both Dominion and provincial acts be widened to include everybody, provided proper safeguards are established.

A request to the Conference by representative business institutions that the section be widened to bring them within its scope was carefully studied by the Ontario members of the Conference and will result in the adoption of a more comprehensive provision by the Conference.

This provision extends to everyone the right to preserve records by photographic copies and to use the photographic copies in court, subject to two carefully worked out safeguards:

1. The person availing himself of the privilege must show that he makes a practice of preserving records of the same class by photographic means.

2. In the case of signed documents, intentional destruction of the original must not occur until six years after the matter to which it relates ceases to be current.

Prevent Abuses

These provisions, it is believed, will tend to prevent photographing fake records. For example, they prohibit any firm or person photographing only one item, destroying the original, and then presenting the photograph in lieu of the original. Such a practice might make it easier for a dishonest person to falsify the records.

Six years were chosen as the minimum period that must elapse before signed documents may be destroyed intentionally, because six years appeared a reasonable time and is also the period in several provinces under the Limitations Act within which an action must be brought after the cause of action arose. Legislation establishing the new safeguards has been recommended for enactment.

Already it is understood some chartered banks, taking advantage of legislation already passed, are photographing their records and destroying the originals. War restrictions have to some extent interfered with the movement, but it is anticipated that eventually a great saving in warehouse space with no loss of convenience will result. Other business concerns have also expressed intention to take advantage of the photographic system to save space required for records as soon as necessary legislation is passed.

8,360 Bank Men Serve Canada's Armed Forces

Charles St. Pierre, Retiring Canadian Bankers' Association President, Reviews Accomplishments at Annual Meeting

Members of the staffs of the chartered banks on service in the armed forces of Canada now total 8,360 or about half a fighting division, Charles St. Pierre, retiring president, told the Canadian Bankers' Association at the 52nd annual meeting in Montreal last week.

Out of 14,433 men of military age employed by the banks at the beginning of the war, 5,980 or 41% had joined the armed forces by Oct. 15, 1943, he stated. In addition 1,880 men who had subsequently entered bank service have enlisted, while about 500 women employees have also joined the colors. "Banker warriors" therefore now total 8,360.

Because of war, the chartered banks which were employing 5,182 women (26% of the total staff at the outbreak of war) had increased the number by mid-October, 1943, to 17,006 or 58.7% of the total.

Character of the work already being done by the banks was described by Mr. St. Pierre as follows:

"As part of our war duty we have taken on the work involved in ration coupon banking, safeguards against black markets and, as has been attested by the Ration Administration, actually saving the government considerable expense.

"The work that we have performed almost ever since the war began, as agents for the Foreign Exchange Control Board, and in supplying the machinery through which foreign exchange control is actually effected, is so well known now as to require no elaboration from me.

"In every Victory Loan the machinery has been put into motion with the help of the banks, and our branches have served as national outlets for the distribution of these government securities among upward of three million small purchasers. We have lent staff and have done everything possible to press every Victory Loan campaign to a successful conclusion. We handle deliveries for the National War Finance Committee and for the Bank of Canada, and we provide low cost safe-keeping facilities to small holders as a further wartime service.

Business Expansion

"Canadian business has expanded to the tremendous extent shown in the figures I have been given as to war contracts let in Canada ($10 billions), increase in employment (69.8%), expansion of import-export trade (167%) and production of war materials ($3.4 billions).

"Industry itself has undergone a complete transformation. It has accomplished prodigious things of which Canadians would hardly ever have thought themselves capable before the war, and through it all the banks have been a potent factor in a wise economy.

In Every Arsenal

"In every airplane plant in Canada, banking service is there beside the miners who dug the metal that went into engines, frame and wings; beside the railway men and the truckers who transported the materials to the factory; beside the men who speeded them together down the production line. In every arsenal and gun factory, in every steel mill, in every shipyard where Canadians are forging victory, banking service is invisibly there, imparted into the largest ship of war or the smallest pin.

"By the side of the men and women in our armed forces and by the side of their dependents, the service of Canada's chartered banks stands, doing the work involved in the encashment of payroll and dependents' allowance cheques; and in every business house our service is there in the money raised and supplied to finance payrolls and purchases. In every national banking transaction, in every way that money serves the war effort, the smooth functioning of our banking system with its 3,089 offices in Canada, is a real and ever-present factor. I cannot help feeling that the public recognizes these facts and that such recognition will have a favorable effect in winning approval for Canadian banking and for its essential place and service in war or peace."

Between the end of 1939 and the end of August, 1943, Mr. St. Pierre said, the Canadian banks had closed 229 banking offices or 6.9%. This compares with 7.2%, the corresponding figure for the London clearing house banks in England up to the end of May, 1942.

Mr. St. Pierre continued:

More Business Handled

"While Canadian closings have concentrated staff and equipment, the banks are handling a much greater volume of banking transactions than before the war. The volume of bank debits, which is the total amount of cheques and other debit items passed to individual accounts at the 33 clearing centres of Canada, totalled $31,401 millions for the 12 months ending Aug. 31, 1939, compared with $51,613 millions for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1943, an increase of 64%.

"During the war the total Canadian deposit accounts of all kinds have increased by over 243,000 in number or about 5%, and by 61% in aggregate amount. In addition to this the banks have opened and are operating over 138,000 ration coupon accounts. It is apparent that the banks are doing a substantially greater amount of work in a smaller number of offices."

Officers for the coming two-year term were elected as follows:

STANLEY M. WEDD, general manager, Canadian Bank of Commerce, president; **S. G. DOBSON**, general manager, Royal Bank of Canada; B. C. Gardner, general manager, Bank of Montreal; **ROBERT RAE**, general manager, Dominion Bank, and **H. D. BURNS**, general manager, Bank of Nova Scotia, vice-presidents.

Slight Decline In Note Issue

Bank of Canada Statement Shows Small Advances to Other Banks

As usually happens after a Victory Loan campaign, the item, advances to chartered and savings banks appears in the statement of the Bank of Canada for the week ended Nov. 10. The amount is only $500,000 and it is believed is money advanced to one of the chartered or Quebec savings banks in connection with the loan. Holdings of sterling exchange are lower while investments and miscellaneous assets are higher. Total assets are down about $21 millions.

Note circulation of the bank showed a small decline of almost $1 million.

	Nov. 10 1943 $	Nov. 3 1943 $
Capital paid-up	5,000,000	5,000,000
Notes in circ.	839,936,939	840,092,953
Rest fund	6,472,953	6,472,953
Deposits: Dom.	80,421,928	139,733,439
Chartered bks.	355,545,342	316,242,925
Other	16,141,326	11,397,989
Total deposits	452,108,596	467,374,353
All other liabs.	23,368,524	28,980,358
Total liabs.	1,326,887,012	1,347,920,617
Assets		
In Sterl. & U. S.	29,734,316	59,590,086
Subsid. coin	108,506	71,731
Advances	500,000	....
Investments:		
Dom. gov. sh.	800,825,277	807,340,502
Oth. Dom. gov.	449,207,662	441,987,548
Total invest.	1,250,032,939	1,249,328,050
Premises	2,097,204	2,097,019
All other assets	44,414,047	36,833,731
Total assets	1,326,887,012	1,347,920,617

Nipissing Mines is understood to have secured approval of several agencies for a $2.5 million advance from an agency of the United States Government for operation of its Croton iron property, 50 miles north of New York City, subject to certain details being worked out satisfactorily. Company officials have been engaged in clearing up these remaining items the last few weeks.

Realtors Plan Better Cities

Expect Provincial Body to Scan Revision of Ontario Assessment Act

Charles T. Stewart, Washington, executive director of the Urban Land Institute, will address the 21st annual meeting of the Ontario Association of Real Estate Boards in Toronto Dec. 7 and 8. Mr. Stewart will outline the institute's plans for rebuilding deteriorated areas of large cities. Charles K. Jutten, Hamilton, is president of the Ontario body and John B. Laidlaw, Toronto, executive secretary.

First annual meeting of the Canadian Association of Real Estate Boards, Charles E. Purnell, Hamilton, president, will be held in Toronto in March.

The U. S. National Association of Real Estate Boards met this week at Cleveland and heard Urban Land Institute President Hugh Potter advocate close association of the realtor with city planning.

These meetings co-incide with slowly maturing plans in several Canadian cities for combining city planning with postwar public works programs. (Toronto's City Planning Board has announced that its plan for a city of a million will be tabled by City Council around Christmas.) Most of the proposals for works and larger-scale improvements have attained only list and outline stages, with actual blueprinting and financing plans yet to come.

Cut Municipal Cost

A coming session of the Ontario Legislature is expected to bring down measures to reduce cost of education to municipal taxpayers; this and a long-standing proposal for general revisions in the Assessment Act will bring municipal tax questions to the fore at the OAREB Toronto meeting Dec. 7-8. Suggested amendments to the Ontario Real Estate Brokers' Act also will be discussed.

Reconstruction problems to be considered include housing, anticipated measures of the National Housing Administration, and the question of disposition of factory property acquired by the Government for wartime use.

Dominion Spends More In October

Dominion Government expenditures for the seven months ended Oct. 31, 1943, increased $244 millions over the same period last year. Of this, some $216 millions is on account of war outlay, including aid to the United Kingdom. Receipts were up $263 millions. Increase in October expenditures amounted to about $81.5 millions, well above the average for the year. Detailed figures for the seven months' period, with comparative figures for 1942, follow:

Receipts and Disbursements

	1943 ($000)	1942 ($000)
Receipts:		
Excise & sales taxes	339,204	264,632
Income & E. P. tax.	941,803	798,495
Other revenue	255,342	209,961
Total receipts	1,536,349	1,273,088
Disbursements:		
To provinces	66,054	63,737
Int. on public debt*	116,028	99,405
Other ordinary	150,772	146,860
Total ordinary	332,854	310,002
Capital expend.‡	1,525	2,256
War expenditure	1,971,476	1,222,845
U. K. War Fin. Act	....	828,929
U. K. Mut. Aid Act	295,565	....
Agric. assist. & relief	17,429	11,023
Total special	2,284,470	2,062,797
Other expense	837	675
Grand total	2,619,686	2,373,730
Loans & Investments:		
C.N.R. sec. purch.	1,120	82,579
Com. & other co's.	....	10,201
Other	8,447	8,907
Total loans	9,567	101,687

*Compensation re taxation agreements.
‡Transport.

Part of the CLARKSON OIL REFINERY
. . . at St. Patrick Street, Montreal

This photograph was taken in August, at Crane's St. Patrick Street plant in Montreal, just before another car was loaded with Fabricated Pipe, Valves and Fittings for the Clarkson Refinery, on which Crane worked in close collaboration with engineers of B-A Oil Limited and Lummus Company. Crane material is installed throughout this new, modern refinery.

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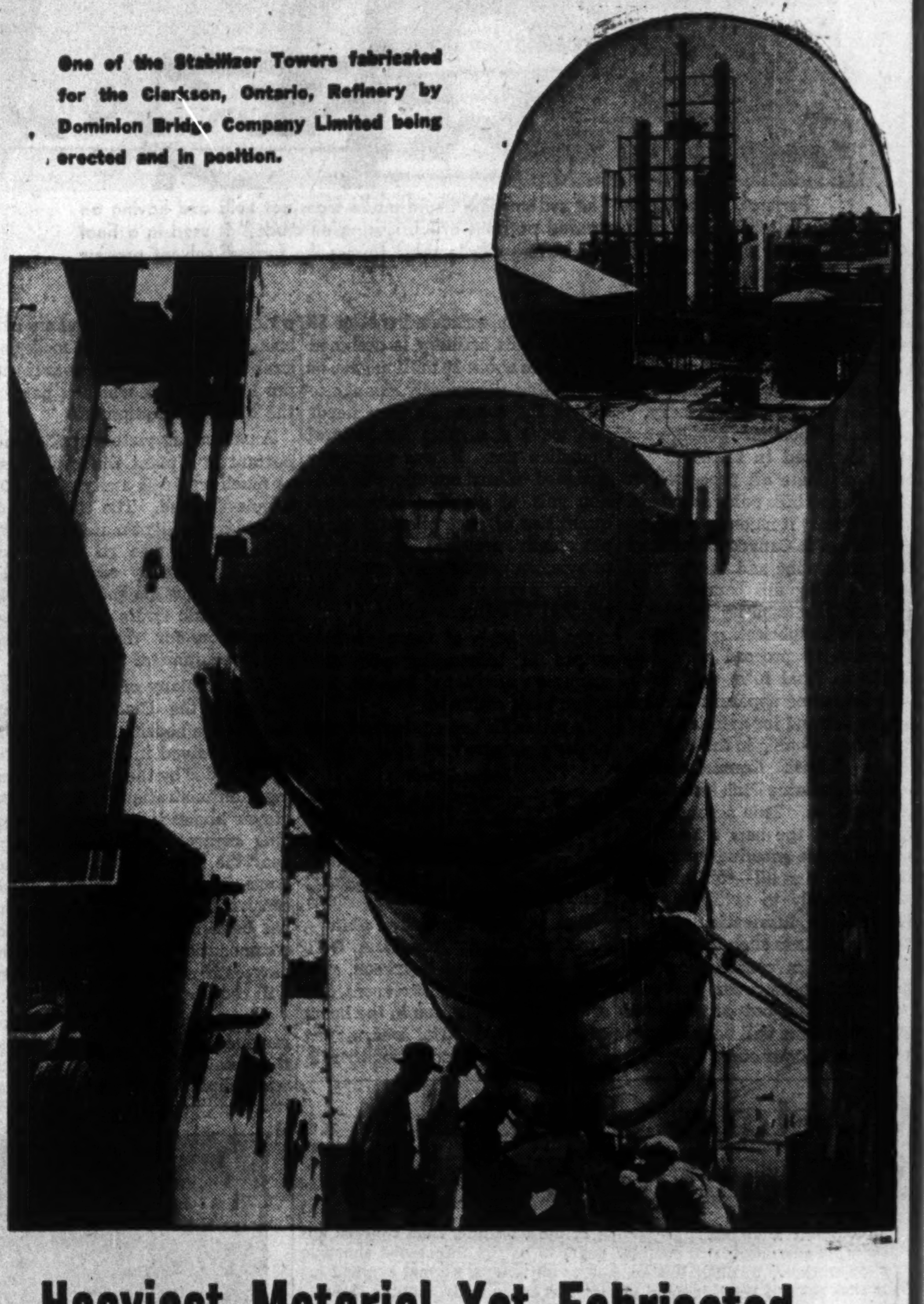

One of the Stabilizer Towers fabricated for the Clarkson, Ontario, Refinery by Dominion Bridge Company Limited being erected and in position.

Heaviest Material Yet Fabricated in Canada for Heavy Pressure Vessels

In all, Dominion Bridge Company Limited fabricated and erected seven vessels for the Clarkson, Ont., Refinery of the British American Oil Company Limited. They are Evaporator Tower, Bubble Tower, two Stabilizer Towers, Absorber Tower, Vertical Crude Settler and Horizontal Crude Settler.

These are all welded high pressure vessels, stress-relieved and X-rayed. Together they represent about 75% of the work of this type at this Refinery. Their construction necessitated the use of materials up to three inches thick—the heaviest yet fabricated in Canada for this class of work. All were fabricated, welded, stress-relieved, X-rayed and erected by Dominion Bridge Company's own forces.

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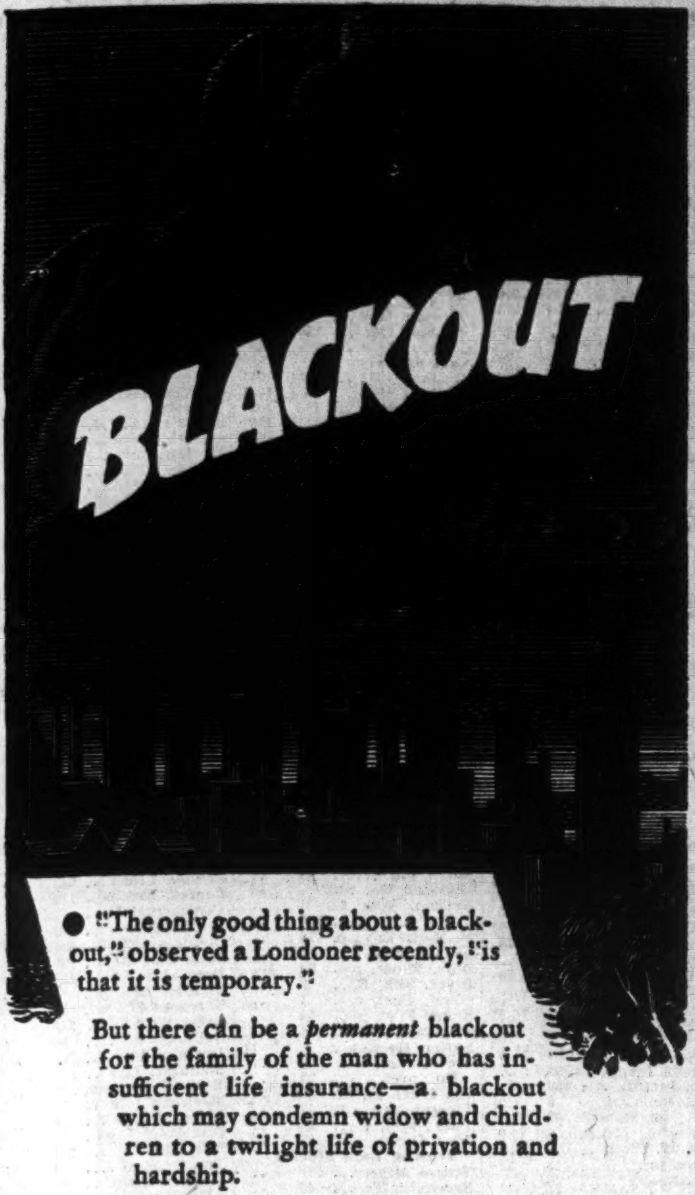

● "The only good thing about a blackout," observed a Londoner recently, "is that it is temporary."

But there can be a *permanent* blackout for the family of the man who has insufficient life insurance—a blackout which may condemn widow and children to a twilight life of privation and hardship.

Suppose the unexpected should happen to you? Are your assets and life insurance sufficient to provide your loved ones with at least a few of the comforts of life? Are you sure?

Why not consult your local Imperial Life representative? He will tell you how you can, within your means, make "blackouts" only a hazy memory in post-war years. A half-hour's time—a wise decision—now—may save your family from future want.

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Insurance, A Business Need

Protects Lender and Borrower Against Many Hazards

In modern times the bulk of business is done on credit for longer or shorter terms. As insurance is an essential in many transactions before credit can be obtained, it is sometimes called a bulwark of business. The accompanying article explains how in various transactions, insurance protects both lender and borrower against loss in event of disaster due to fire, storm, theft and explosion.

A business man recently described insurance as a foundation stone in the modern economic structure. Insurance, he said, made credit possible, and credit made modern business possible. Hence insurance is a bulwark of business, he declared.

The bulk of modern business is admittedly done on credit. But if insurance—fire, casualty or life—were eliminated, the total volume of business done on this basis would be much smaller.

The role of insurance is more easily understood when credit itself is analyzed. It has been defined as the exchange of present for future wealth. That is, one person hands over something to somebody else in the belief that at a later date he will have returned to him either the same goods he originally handed over to his friend or its equivalent in money or merchandise. It may entail an extra payment as rent or interest. But in any case the transaction will be completed in the future.

This process, which is really giving credit, enables those with not enough capital for their own needs to borrow from those who have more than they can readily use themselves. In this way the greatest possible use is made of capital. If the borrower uses the capital profitably and returns it at the appointed time with interest or rent, then both borrower and lender gain.

Lenders Want Security

But lenders, before entrusting their wealth to somebody else, want to feel sure of being repaid. They want security.

In estimating prospects of re-repayment it is usually said there are three C's: character, capacity, cash. But after satisfying oneself that a borrower's standing is sound in these three respects, other factors have to be considered.

Suppose the borrower does not live to complete his share of the transaction, or the goods he intended to return are burned through no fault of his own or lost at sea. This is where insurance comes in.

Until the great fire of London, credit was mainly based on the three C's. But many men of honesty, high capacity and great wealth were reduced at the time to paupers. Their downfall brought about that of their creditors. Lenders, it was then decided, should have some protection against fire. This was one of the factors leading to the growth of fire insurance. It was felt that not only should the owner of property be protected against fire by insurance but also the lenders.

But as business developed and commerce widened, other hazards emerged that might cause loss to lenders. Perils of the sea, explosions, railway accidents, deliberate theft and various other dangers could wipe out the entire assets of the borrower and render him unable to repay his loan.

By protecting against such loss, insurance became a bulwark of credit and by meeting liabilities of the borrower in time of disaster it helps the lender.

Result is, credit men now seeking information about an individual or firm with whom they expect to do business ask about their insurance. Just as they ask for a statement of liabilities and assets, and about a man's character and business ability.

Its importance is seen in many instances. Take the business man who has a factory equipped for turning out a certain class of merchandise. He may lack the capital to buy raw materials, so he goes to the bank and gets a loan, buys his materials and stores them in the warehouse. But a fire destroys factory, warehouse, everything. He is wiped out financially. In such a case, if he has no insurance, the creditor loses too. But with insurance the creditor is protected. The same may happen in the event of explosion, windstorm, robbery, etc.

Thus bankers when making a loan are particular to ascertain what insurance is carried. In fact, they want all details with what company the insurance is carried, whether the amount suffices, and the quantity of goods in the place mentioned in the policy.

When a manufacturer sells on credit to a wholesaler or a wholesaler to a retailer, insurance minimizes the loss they may suffer.

In various private transactions insurance is necessary. Thus a householder buying a piano or an automobile on time is usually required by the vendor to insure the property against fire and other damage. An automobile bought on time can be wrecked in an accident or destroyed by fire before it is paid for. A dishonest person might say to his creditor, "I am not going to continue to pay for an automobile I can never use." He may have no other assets the creditor can attach. Result is a loss to the creditor.

Similarly, loss may be due to the perils of the sea or to theft. A large shipload of wheat bought on borrowed money may go to the bottom of the sea in a storm. But insurance makes good the loss.

Thus credit men often claim insurance should be added to the three C's as a fourth element in credit.

Board Advocates Free Period

B. C. Utilities Subject of Report Advocating Action

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—Before the British Columbia Government takes action towards assisting municipalities to take over the British Columbia Electric Railway, B. C. Power Corp. subsidiary, the issue will probably be discussed in the Legislature, to be assembled in mid-January.

In the meantime the province's public utilities commission, headed by Dr. W. A. Carrothers, has brought down a report on the company with the recommendation that, because of the high current earnings, users of electricity in the areas served by the company be exempt from payment of their light bills during a specific period.

The provincial government acted promptly on this recommendation and ordered that free lighting be given householders, schools, office buildings, civic street lighting and advertising signs during November in Greater Vancouver, New Westminster and the Fraser Valley. Vancouver Island and Kamloops consumers are granted similar relief for both November and December.

No Gas Bill Cut

Gas bills were not ordered forgiven because the company's gas branch is not making money, the report points out.

This action was declared by the commission to be justified by "wartime conditions."

Conditions are not considered normal enough to warrant action on the commission's main report on rate structures.

"It is the opinion of the commission," wrote Dr. Carrothers, "that any change at the present time should be made in the simplest and most flexible way, to be easily modified as the unstable conditions of the time may require."

The commission states it was found that, on the basis of 1942 revenues, a reduction in charges to customers in some units of service was indicated and that inspection of the business during the last five years indicated also that these revenues could not be considered normal; that their continuance at present levels could not be assumed.

"Apart from the effect of this in reducing the revenues of the company," adds the report, "it (elimination of light bill payments) would to some extent be a recognition of the inconvenience experienced by the public at the present time due to inferiority of service, necessitated by a shortage of materials and equipment and war restrictions in general."

Preferential Rates

In some parts of the province it is claimed that certain company rates are unduly preferential, probably resulting from use of promotive rate schedules which have not yet borne fruit. Any such discrimination against customers in the more profitable areas will be adjusted when the rate structures are re-examined.

During 1942, the commission reports, the company's net returns were reduced by Dominion taxation to a point $480,246 below the maximum permissible under the "fair rate of return" of 5.8%. In effect, the taxation allowed the company a return of only 5.2%.

The commission's report states that customers cannot expect service below cost and adds: "Under public ownership part of the costs might be secured by taxation. Under private ownership the entire cost must be borne by the consumer."

The company's claim for $8 millions development costs is not an element in cost of service although it might be considered in valuation for sale, the commission contends.

The total undepreciated historic cost of the company—$109.5 millions—less the total depreciation reserve is $77 millions. The figures are reached only for the purpose of regulation under the Public Utilities Act.

Revenues for the past five years, the commission argues, have been stimulated by war conditions and may be maintained if rehabilitation schemes for the postwar period accomplish the desired result. If not they may be materially decreased.

Transportation and electric light systems in Greater Vancouver last year showed profits in excess of what the commission considered a reasonable return, but the gas subsidiary continued to show a deficit.

More Than Quarter Life Group Now Members of Armed Forces

Three hundred and thirty men and women, members of the Life Insurance Institute of Canada are now in the different armed forces of the country, G. Wilson Geddes, told the Institute in his presidential address at the opening meeting in Toronto for the 1943-44 season recently. This is more than a quarter of the entire membership he explained, adding that the number writing examinations last year fell from 517 to 305. Mr. Geddes is general manager of the Northern Life Assurance Co. of Canada.

While tremendous changes have taken place in the insurance company staffs during the war, and many of the newcomers had not had time to settle down to the life insurance life and the institute examinations, Mr. Geddes felt assured that the numbers taking the institute course would quickly rebound with the return of normal life.

He saw a great responsibiltiy on the members of the institute who had not had to go to war to help those who have to adjust themselves on their return to the more prosaic way of life.

Certificate No. C860 has been issued by the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, authorising the British Crown Assurance Corporation Limited to transact

WATER DAMAGE INSURANCE

limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company,

in addition to the other classes for which it is also licensed.

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YOUR BANKS are more extensively regulated than any other Canadian business.

Canada's ten Chartered Banks are subject, under the Bank Act, to the most thorough-going regulation. For instance:

The annual audit—conducted by Chartered Accountants appointed by the banks' shareholders—is submitted to the Department of Finance. The Department may call for further special audits, and in addition maintains regular inspections of the banks' affairs through the Inspector-General of Banks, who is obliged by law to examine the banks' books at least once each year.

Then there are monthly returns to both the Department of Finance and to the Bank of Canada. The Minister may also call for special returns at any time.

All this in addition to the Bank Act's extensive regulations covering such phases of banking operation as reserve requirements, types of transactions permitted, interest rates and note issue.

These regulations are for the purpose of safeguarding your savings and guiding the operations of the banks as an essential element of our national life.

THE CHARTERED BANKS OF CANADA

War Risk Rates Further Reduced

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Reflecting the improvement in the war situation, widespread reduction in war risk rates are announced by Canadian War Risks Commitee, representing private underwriting companies.

Changes embrace most of the world's main trade routes, except for the rate to the United Kingdom which remains the same as that announced in September. Of particular interest to Canadian shippers are the reductions in coastal voyages, including Newfoundland and the West Indies.

North America Group Sets Up Pension Fund

The Insurance Co. of North America and affiliated companies have appropriated $11.5 millions as an irrevocable trust fund, income from which will be used to pay pensions to all employees, wherever they may be with at least 20 years' service with the company. The pensions will become payable at 65 for men, 60 for women. The employees pay no contribution whatsoever.

If in any year income from the fund does not meet all pension requirements, the company will make up the deficit. The fund takes care not only of present employees but also those who have already retired and may already be enjoying some form of pension from the company.

U. S. Paper Trade Plans Big Outlay

MONTREAL.—United States pulp and paper industry will spend $200 millions for modernization and expansion in the first year after the war, according to a survey conducted by the Paper Mill News.

Some mills already had placed orders for machinery and equipment to be installed in the postwar period. The 600 pulp and paper companies in the States, it is said, will average $340,000 expenditures each if the plans now under consideration are carried out.

"It is expected that several new mills will be built in the South for the manufacture of newsprint, paperboard and insulating board as well as specialty papers," Paper Mills News said.

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Coal is Scarce!

HEAT WASTE IS UNPATRIOTIC

This winter overheating is a sign of unpatriotic waste. Tests show that for every degree over 68°, coal consumption is increased 3%. Maintaining a temperature of 68° instead of 76° will effect a saving of 24% of your fuel. And 68° is healthier. Ask your doctor!

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Put on extra clothes instead of more fuel. It's healthier! It's wiser!

Save one ton in five

THE DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY

HONOURABLE C. D. HOWE, Minister

THE WEEK'S QUOTATIONS

Montreal and Toronto
Week ending Monday close

Winnipeg and Vancouver
Week ending Saturday close

Quotations here listed are the official stock exchange prices for listed stocks, including curb market quotations. For unlisted stocks, quotations by unlisted dealers are given. The Financial Post cannot accept any responsibility for these quotations.

WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 15

Range 1943 High	Low	Div R'te $	Nov13 Y'ld %		Sales	Last Nov. 8	Week end. Nov. 15 H	L	Cl'se
4.25	.59	*	...	Abitibi	13613	2.25	2.50	1.95	2.50
33	5	*	...	Do. pref. 6%	8305	24	26½	24½	25
62	12½	*	...	Do. pref. 7%	2	58	45	45	45
11	8	.	...	Algoma Steel c	5	10	10	10	10
102½	100	5	4.9	Alum. of Can p	350	101½	101½	100	100½
133½	98½	8+2	10	Aluminium c	570	104	100½	98½	98½
48	42	2.75	5.9	Ang Can Tel p	75	48	46½	46½	46½
25¼	21½	1.40	6.1	Asbestos	742	24	23¾	22½	22½
21½	10	1.25	5.8	Assoc. Brew.	60	21½	21½	21	21½
161	147	6	3.8	Bk. Montreal	526	157	157½	156	157½
259	223	10	4.1	Bk. N. Scotia	62	245	243	243	243
255	230	10	4.1	Bk. Toronto	10	240	240	240	240
3.00	.85	.	...	Barker's Bread	100	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
40	21	.	...	Do. pref.	40	40	40	40	40
15½	12	1	8	Bathurst Pr. A.	595	12¾	13	12½	12½
24	14½	1	...	Beatty Bros. A	350	24	23½	23½	23½
15	10	†.12½	...	Do. (B)	50	13	15	15	15
11¾	9½	.	...	Beauharnois	514	11	11	11	11
160	140¾	8	5	Bell Telephone	596	156½	158	155	156
8½	4¾	.	...	Blue Ribbon, c.	125	8	8	8	8
28½	14½	1.75	...	Brazilian Tr.	21071	20½	22¾	20½	22½
8¾	5	.50+.10	7½	Brew & Distil.	45	8	8½	8	8½
22½	17¾	1	4.7	Brit. Amer. Oil.	3125	21¾	21½	20¾	21½
26	16	1.50	7	B. C. Packers	141	22½	22	20	22
29	22	2	8.3	B. C. Power A.	215	25¾	25	22	22
5½	2	.	...	Do. (B)	555	3	3	3	3
10¾	5½	.40	5	Bruck S. Mills.	150	8	8	8	8
17	13	.60	3.7	Building Prod.	985	16¾	16½	16	16
11½	9½	.60	6.1	Burlington St'l	345	10	9¾	9½	9½
7½	2¾	.10	...	Canada Bread	50	7	7	6½	6½
9	4½	.	...	Canada Cement	646	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
107	92	5	4.8	Do. pref.	202	105	105	103	103
22¾	17¾	.80	3.9	C. & D. Sugar.	390	21	20¾	20½	20¾
27	20	1.50	7.2	Can. Forg. (A)	90	20¾	21	20	20
44	36½	2+.50	5.9	Can. Malting	40	43	43	42	43
12	5¾	.60	6.8	Can. Nor. Pr.	145	9	9	8½	8¾
101	85	7	7.2	Do. pref.	25	99	99	97	97
98	79½	4	4.2	Can. Packers	70	95	95	95	95
150	125	8	5.5	Can. Perman.	16	145	146	145	145
14½	8¾	.50	...	Can. Steamsh's.	2390	9½	10½	9½	10
38	31	2.50	7.9	Do. pref.	226	32	32	31	31½
110	106½	6.50	5.9	Can W Cable p	112	109	110	109	110
6½	2¾	.	...	Can. Bakeries	25	5	4½	4½	4½
144	128	6	4.5	Can. Bk. Com.	118	132	133	131	133
6.50	1.30	.	...	Can. Breweries	5370	5.50	5.63	5.00	5.00
42¾	27¾	3.40	8.1	Do. pref.	171	41¾	41½	40½	41
35	32	1.50+.50	6	Can Bronze c.	75	32½	33	32	33
24½	19	1+.20■	5	Can Canners 1 p	160	27	23	22¾	22¾
14	10½	.60+.20■	6½	Do. 2nd pfd	200	11¾	12	12	12
12	7½		...	Can. Car & F'y	1220	8	8½	8	8½
27¾	24¾	2.10	8.4	Do. pref. new	500	26½	26¾	24¾	24¾
30¾	25¾	2.10	8.1	Do. pref. old	200	28½	28	25½	25¾
39½	27½	1+1	5.4	Can. Celanese	575	37	37	36	36
151	132	7+.94■	5.4	Do. pref.	5	145	145	145	145
33	17½	2	6.9	Can. Converters	70	29	29½	29	29
108½	100	4+2	5.7	Can. Cottons	10	103½	106	106	106
126	120	6	4.8	Do. pref.	15	125	126	126	126
19	15	1	...	Can. Dredge	50	17½	17	17	17
33½	25	2	...	Can. For. Inv. c	25	25	25	25	25
216	200	8	3.7	Can. Gen. Elec.	8	216	215	212	212
10½	8½	.60	5.7	Can. G. Inv.	60	10½	10½	10½	10½
6½	6½	.	...	Can. Gen. Secs.	80	6½	6½	6½	6½
6½	6½	.	...	Do. (B)	20	6½	6½	6½	6½
6½	3¾	.35*	...	Can. Ind. Alc.	1325	5	5½	5	5½
6	3½	.35*	...	Do. (B)	1175	5½	5	5	5
169	148	3.75*	...	Can. Indust. B.	185	160	155	155	155
171½	160	7	4	Do. pref.	5	171	171	171	171
55	37	2	3.6	Can. I. I. Tr. p	5	55	55	55	55
26	10	.	...	Can. Locomo.	5	19	20	20	20
3.12	.50	.04	...	Can. Marconi	615	1.75	1.90	1.60	1.80
23¾	15	1+.20	6	Can. Oil, c	125	20	19	18	19
12½	7½	.	...	Can. Pacific	20922	9	9¾	8¾	9
1.15	.20	.	...	C Pr & Pa In c	54	.60	.50	.50	.50
77	25½	.	...	Can. Vickers	260	45	40	39	39
48	39½	2	4.2	Can. West'h'se	10	47½	47½	47½	47½
3.00	1.10	.	...	Capital Estates	291	2.75	2.50	2.40	2.50
12	8¾	.	...	Catelli Food	80	12	11½	11	11
14	12	.75	5.8	Do. pref.	10	13	13	13	13
.47	.10	.	...	Chem. Research	2600	.23	.22	.20	.20
.15	.03	.	...	Claude Neon	300	.15	.15	.15	.15
1.90	1.10	.12	...	Coast Brew.	18	1.60	1.50	1.50	1.50
13¾	9½	.50	...	Cockshutt Plow	1885	12½	12½	11½	11¾
3½	2½	.20	...	Com. Alcohol c	2925	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
15½	9½	.80	5.3	Cons. Bakeries	100	15½	15	15	15
.45	.05	.	...	Cons. Div. Sec.	142	.12	.20	.10	.20
12	6	.75	6.2	Do. pref.	47	12	12	10½	10½
6½	3	.	...	Cons. Paper	6165	4½	5	4½	4¾
80	74	4	...	Cons. Sand. pf.	20	78	78	75	78
46½	37	1+1.50	6½	Cons. Smelters	2383	38	39	37	38
136	121	8	6	Consumers' Gas	178	135	135	133	13[illegible]
29	27	2	7.2	Consum. Glass	575	28	28	28	28
25	21	1.20+.15	5½	Cosmos Imp.	220	24½	24	24	24
1.30	.50	.	...	Cub Aircraft	300	.70	.60	.60	.60
42	24	2.50*	...	Dairy Corp. pf.	200	40	41	41	41
16	10	1+.15	7	David & Fre. A	200	16	16	16	16
6½	4	.	...	De Havilland c.	10	4	4½	4½	4½
14½	10	.	...	Disher Steel, p.	75	12½	13	13	13
41½	25¾	2.22	6.2	Distill-Seag. c	1705	34	38½	33	36¾
167	142½	8	4.9	Dom. Bank	12	160	162	160	160
31½	22¾	1.20	5.1	Dom. Bridge	995	23¾	24½	22¾	23½
16½	10	1.88▲	...	Dom. Coal, pf.	155	15	16	15½	15½
30	20¾	1.10+.35	6½	Dom. Found c	1090	22	22¾	21¾	21¾
30	24	1.20+.40	5½	Dom. Oilcloth	300	30	29	29	29
1.00	.40	.	...	Dom. Scot. Inv.	8	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
3½	1½	.	...	Dom. Square	10	3½	3½	3½	3½
11	7¾	.	...	Dom St & C B	3305	8½	9	7¾	8½
10½	5½	.40	...	Dom. Stores	865	9½	9½	8¾	9½
10	6	.	...	Dom Tar & C	530	8½	8	7¾	7¾
105	90¾	5.50	5.2	Do. pref.	20	105	105	105	105
81	72	5	6.9	Dom. Textile	235	75	73	72	72
156	151	7	4.6	Do. pref.	47	156	155	152	152
8	2	.	...	Dom. Woollens	112	4¾	5	4½	4½
14½	8½	.60	5.6	Do. pref.	295	11	11½	10¾	10¾
7½	3¾	.	...	Donnacona P.	1260	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
8¾	5½	.	...	Dryden Paper	330	7	7½	7	7½
35	14	.	...	East Dairies, pf	205	30	29½	28	29
16½	12	1	7.2	East Steel	115	15	14½	14	14

Range 1943 High	Low	Div R'te $	Nov13 Y'ld %		Sales	Last Nov. 8	Week end. Nov. 15 H	L	Cl'se
8	2¾	.	...	Easy Washing	395	7¾	8	7¾	8
7	3	.	...	Enam. & Heat.	175	4¾	4½	4½	4½
32½	20	1.37	...	English Elec. A	20	22	21½	21½	21½
4½	2¼	.	...	Fairchild Air	415	2½	2¾	2½	2½
30	21	1.50+.25	6	Fanny Farmer	945	29	29	28¾	29
6¾	3¼	.25†		Fleet Aircraft	1150	3¾	3½	3½	3½
24¾	19½	1	4.2	Ford Motor A	1545	23¼	23¾	23	23¼
16½	14	1.40	9.3	Foundation Co.	85	15	15½	15	15
20	12½	.	...	Fraser Cos.	132	16¾	17	15½	17
20½	12½	.	...	Do. Vot. Tr.	6005	16	17½	15½	17
100	77	5	5.9	Gatineau Pwr p	15	86	85	85	85
101	86	5.50	6	Do. 5½% pref.	5	95	92	92	92
14½	7½	.50	...	Gen. St. Wares	1557	10¾	11	10	10½
110	94	7+.63■	7	Do. pref.	30	109½	109½	109	109
95	62	2.50+1		Goodyear Tire c	40	90	89	88	88
58	51½	2.50	4.5	Do. pref.	45	56	56	55	56
23	16	1.50	...	Gt. Lakes Pap p	40	21	20¾	20¾	20¾
6½	3½	.	...	Do. Vot. tr. c	57	5½	5½	5	5¼
23	14¾	1.50	...	Do. Vot. tr. p	177	20½	20¾	20	20¾
8	4½	.	...	Gurd, Chas. c.	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
7¾	4½	.	...	Gypsum Lime	1150	6½	6½	6¼	6½
8	4¾	.	...	Ham. Bridge	1225	5½	5½	5	5½
17	16½	.90	...	Ham. Cot. c	45	..	17	16½	17
2½	1	.	...	Ham. U. Theat.	65	2	2½	2½	2½
101	85	5	4.9	Do. pref.	193	101	101	100	101
4¾	3	.20	...	Harding Carpet	503	4¾	4½	4½	4½
16½	13½	1	6.4	Hinde & Dauch	135	15¾	15½	15	15
16½	12	.	...	H. Smith Pap.	275	14	14	13¾	14
107	98	6	5.8	Do. pref.	56	105	105	104	104
70	55	4	5.7	Huron & E. Mt.	8	69	70	70	70
185	157	8	4.6	Imperial Bank	79	178	176	173	175
17½	11¾	.50	3.5	Imperial Oil	54185	14	14¾	13¾	14½
12½	10	.40+.15	5	Imperial Tob.	1790	11½	11¾	11	11½
8	6½	6%	...	Do. pref.	375	7	7	7	7
22½	13	.	...	Indust Accept c	180	21	20¾	20	20¾
49	35	3+1	9.4	Inter-City Bak.	25	40	42½	42½	42½
17	10	.25	...	Int Metal Ind c	320	15½	15½	15	15
100	90	6	6.1	Do. pref.	40	99	99	98	98
39¾	28¾	2	6.7	Int. Nickel	6379	29½	30	28¾	29
18	17	1+.50▲	5½	Int. Paints, pf.	5	18	18	18	18
24	17	1	4.5	Int. Pete	7381	21¾	22½	21	21¾
17½	6	.	...	Int. Power, c	165	16¾	17	16	17
20	3½	.	...	Int. Util. (A)	1260	17	20	16½	18½
.75	.10	.	...	Do. (B)	2910	.30	.25	.10	.24
8¾	8½	.	...	John Inglis	425	..	8¾	8½	8¾
14¾	10	.	...	Kelvinator	50	13½	14	13	13
18½	10	.	...	L. St. John Pr.	927	16½	17	16	16
26½	19	1.20	5.2	L. of Woods, c.	195	23½	23½	23	23
16	12	.70+.30	7	Lang, J. A.	95	13	13½	12¾	13½
14	9¾	.80	5.8	Laura Secord	235	13½	14	13½	14
24½	19¾	1+.25	5.4	Loblaw (A)	435	23½	23½	22½	23½
22¾	17½	1+.25	5.7	Do. (B)	55	22	22	22	22
20	13	1	5.9	Maclaren Pr.	100	17½	17	17	17
7½	4½	.70	9.7	M. L. Gardens p	90	7½	7½	7½	7½
9½	4½	.	...	Maple Leaf M c	520	7½	7	6¾	7
10	5½	.	...	Massey-Harris	10031	8	8½	7¾	8¾
22	14½	1.25	6.4	Do. pref.	835	19	19¾	18½	19
9¾	6	.	...	McColl Fron.	515	8	8	7½	8
104½	99½	6	5.8	Do. pref.	15	104½	103	103	103
7	5	.60	8.6	Melchers, pref.	105	7	7	7	7
22	16½	2	...	Mitchell, Robt.	775	17½	18½	17½	18
75	65	7	...	Monarch Knit p	20	72	75	75	75
27½	18	1.50	.77	Mont. L. & Pr.	5215	19	19¾	18¾	19
51	48¾	3%	...	Do. Notes	1	50½	50	50	50
25½	18	1.25	...	Mtl. Ref. & S. p	25	25½	25½	25½	25½
33½	20	.	...	Montreal Trams	160	22¾	20	20	20
49½	44	2.22+.66½	6	Moore Corp. c	295	47¾	48	47½	47¾
1.75	.25	.	...	Muirheads	175	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
8½	5½	.	...	Do. pref.	50	8½	8½	8½	8½
40½	26	2	6	Nat. Breweries	485	33½	33½	32½	32½
41½	36½	1.75	4.2	Do. pref.	15	41½	41½	41½	41½
9½	6	.40	...	Nat. Grocers, c.	760	9	9½	9	9
29	25½	1.50	5.3	Do. pref.	25	29	28½	28½	28½
22	12	.	...	N. Sew. Pipe A	110	20	20	20	20
15½	12¾	1	7.5	Nat. Steel Car.	1465	13½	13½	12¾	13½
167	125	8	5	National Tr.	7	167	160	160	160
18	15	1	...	Niag. W. Weav.	5	16½	16	16	16
2.00	.90	.	...	North Star Oil c	320	1.35	1.50	1.30	1.40
25½	22	1	4.2	Ogilvie Flour, c	581	23½	23¾	23¾	23¾
17½	10	1	7.2	Ont. Steel, c	30	14½	14	14	14
4½	1	.	...	Orange Crush, c	200	4½	3	3	3
8½	6½	.60	8	Ott. L. H. & Pr.	20	7¾	7½	7½	7½
103	88½	5	4.9	Page Hersey	140	102	102	100	102
10	4¾	.	...	Pantepec Oil	100	10	7½	7½	7½
55	43½	3	5.7	Penmans, c	110	52½	53	53	53
5¾	4¾	.25	...	People's Cr. Sec	100	5	5	5	5
11	6	.30	...	Power Corp. c.	715	7	7	6¾	6¾
97	85	6	6.4	Do. pref.	5	94	93	93	93
19¾	9¾	.	...	Price Bros. c.	2515	15½	18	15½	17¾
88½	60	5.50	6.2	Do. pref.	320	82¾	88½	85	88½
16	11¾	1	7.7	Quebec Power	40	13	13	12½	12½
4½	4	.30*	...	Que. Telephone	10	4½	4½	4½	4½
97	85	6½+1.62½▲		Reliance Gr p	5	90	92	92	92
25	22	2	8.7	River S. Mill	320	23¾	23¾	23	23
97½	90	6	6.2	Rolland Pap. p	2	97½	97	97	97
150½	132	6	4.3	Royal Bank	77	140	140	138	140
205	152	7	3.7	Russell Indust p	5	200	190	190	190
19½	13	.90	6.2	Shawinigan Pr.	1999	14¾	14¾	13	14¾
16½	13	.60	4	Sher. Wms. c	10	16½	15	15	15
20	10	.	...	Simpson, A.	100	19	20	18½	20
104½	86¾	6.50+5▲	6	Do. pref.	390	103½	104½	103	104½
12½	10	.80	7.6	So. Can. Pr.	100	10½	11	10	10¾
106	102	6	5.7	Do. pref.	54	104	105	104	105
4	1	.	...	St. Law. Corp.	2980	2½	2¾	2½	2½
18½	11¾	1	7.2	Do. (A)	985	14	14½	13½	14
35	24	1.40+.50	6	St. Law. Flour	100	31½	32	31	31
130½	119	7	5.4	Do. pref.	5	130½	130	130	130
47	32½	3	6.9	St. Law. Pap.	595	43	43	42¾	43
19½	10	1.25*	..	Stand. Chem.	190	18¾	18¾	18½	18½
3	1	.	...	St Pav & Mat c	108	2½	2¾	2½	2½
10	7	.93¾	...	Do. pref.	35	9	9½	9	9½
5½	4½	.40	8	Stand. Radio	65	5	5½	5	5½
73	59¾	3	4.8	Steel of Canada	170	64	63	61	61
76½	66	3	4.3	Do. pref.	71	74	70½	69	70
14	12	.80+.25	7½	Stuart, D.A. p	60	12½	14	13½	14
14½	10½	.80	5.8	Tamblyn, c	905	13½	14½	13¾	14½
9½	6	.30	...	Tip Top Tailors	30	8	8	8	8
110	100	7	6.4	Do. pref.	10	109½	109	109	109

Range 1943 High	Low	Div R'te $	Nov13 Y'ld %		Sales	Last Nov. 8	Week end. Nov. 15 H	L	Cl'se
1½	1½	.	...	Tooke Bros.	4	1½	1½	1½	1½
9	9	.	...	Do., new	200	..	9	9	9
28	22	.	...	Do. pref.	14	28	22	22	22
31	23½	1	...	Tor. Elevators c	5	30	29	29	29
90	70	5	5.7	Tor. Mtge.	10	88	87½	87½	87½
12	6½	.	...	Traders Fin. A.	277	12	10	10	10
10½	5	.	...	Twin City	30	6	6	6	6
9	6	.	...	Union Gas	650	6½	6¾	6½	6¾
26	22	1.50	6.2	United Corp. A	30	22½	24	24	24
16	8½	.30	...	Do. (B)	500	12	12½	12	12
37	32½	3	9	United Fuel, pf.	35	33	33	33	33
5	3½	.	...	Do. (B)	225	5	5	5	5
6	4	.10+.05†	...	United Steel	440	4½	4½	4	4
75½	50	5	6.7	Viau Bisc. pref.	25	75	75	75	75
58	47	4	7.3	Wabasso Cot.	75	55	55	55	55
64	47	4	7	Walker-Good.	1131	57	60½	56½	59½
21¾	18¾	1	4.6	Do. pref.	318	21½	21½	20½	20½
2.00	1.25	.05	...	Walkerville Br.	135	1.80	1.75	1.75	1.75
8	3	.	...	West. C. Flour.	10	5	4½	4	4½
91	40	.	...	Do. pref.	94	73	75	74½	74½
90	55	3+2	6.7	West Grocers	2	85	75	75	75
125	117	7	5.6	Do. pref.	5	125	125	125	125
14	7½	.75	...	Western Steel	50	13½	13	13	13
17	12	.80	5.3	Weston, Geo., c	225	15	15	14½	15
8½	2½	.	...	Winnipeg El.	2917	5½	6	5	5½
63½	20	.	...	Do. pref.	1066	50	52	50	52
18½	13	.80+.20	5½	Zellers	50	17½	18½	18	18½
27	24	1.50	5.5	Do. pref.	310	27	27	27	27

* Interim dividends paid in 1943.

■Participating. † Initial.

▲ On arrears.

Mining Stocks

Week Ending November 15

Range 1943 High	Low	Div. Rate $	Yield %	Company	Sales	Week Ending November 15 Sales	Last	Low	Close
.21	.05	.....	....	Aldermac	8,500	.17	.16	.13½	.13½
7.10	3.00	.20	....	Anglo-Hur	65	6.50	6.20	6.00	6.00
.68	.20	.....	....	Aquarius	15,000	.64	.63	.57	.57
.33	.18	.....	....	Argon Gold	16,800	.24	.23	.19	.19
.60	.35	.....	....	Armistice	29,200	.44	.49	.44	.48
.05½	.02	.....	....	Ashley	180	.04½	.03	.03	.03
.14	.02¾	.....	....	Astoria Que	82,600	.12	.13	.10½	.11
3.50	1.35	.18	....	Aunor Gold	1,400	3.15	3.20	3.10	3.10
.19½	.08¾	.....	....	Bagamac	12,525	.15¼	.17	.15	.15
.19½	.04	.....	....	Bankfield	10,300	.15	.16	.15	.15
.17	.07	.....	....	Base Metals	400	.11½	.10¾	.10½	.10½
.49½	.10	.....	....	Bear Expl.	10,300	.37	.39	.36	.37
1.87	.69	†.04	....	Beattie Gold	15,500	1.69	1.70	1.56	1.56
.07½	.02¼	.....	....	Beaufor	1,100	.07	.07	.07	.07
1.10	.50	†.06	....	Berens River	700	1.02	1.00	1.00	1.00
.63	.09½	.....	....	Bidgood	20,933	.38	.37	.34	.34
.12	.08	.....	....	Bobjo	12,950	.09½	.09	.08¾	.09
.24	.09¾	.....	....	Bonetal	2,140	.19	.19	.15	.18
12.00	7.40	1.20	*10.6	Bralorne	2,157	11.50	11.50	11.00	11.25
.01¾	.00½	.....	....	Brett Treth	4,000	.01½	.01½	.01	.01½
.75	.46	†.09	....	Broulan	17,550	.72	.71	.66	.66
4.00	1.60	†.10	....	Buffalo Ank	550	3.60	3.45	3.35	3.35
.09½	.03½	.....	....	Buff. Can.	47,100	.08	.09½	.07½	.08
.04	.01½	.....	....	Bunker Hill	500	.02	.03	.03	.03
.09¾	.04½	.....	....	Camp Bird	2,400	.07½	.09¾	.07½	.09
.70	.35	.04	....	Can. Mal.	2,900	.62	.65	.62	.63
1.47	.82	†.06	....	Cariboo	200	1.38	1.42	1.40	1.42
.04	.01	.....	....	Cartier Mal	8,000	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
1.35	.54	.....	....	Castle Tre.	3,200	1.15	1.15	1.05	1.05
.06	.02	.....	....	Cen. Cad.	7,000	.03	.03	.03	.03
.04	.02	.....	....	Cen. Man.	3,800	.04	.04	.04	.04
1.75	1.00	.12	7.3	Cen. Pat.	3,225	1.67	1.67	1.60	1.60
.14	.07½	.....	....	Cen Porc.	6,000	.09¾	.09¾	.08½	.09
2.14	.65	†.03	....	Chesterville	15,593	1.15	1.19	1.10	1.10
2.68	1.75	.....	....	Chromium	6,875	2.25	2.25	1.89	1.93
2.09	.75	†.09	....	Cochenour	24,000	1.95	1.97	1.73	1.75
1.74	.80	.10	....	Coniaurum	2,880	1.56	1.52	1.37	1.50
.85	.50	†.03	....	Delnite	300	.80	.75	.75	.75
.04¾	.02½	.....	....	Denison	1,200	.03½	.02¾	.02½	.02½
.00¾	.00¼	.....	....	Dentonia	3,000	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾
29.37	18.75	1.60	6.6	Dome Mines	335	24.50	24.37	24.00	24.00
.10½	.04	.....	....	Duquesne	2,000	.10	.10	.10	.10
1.82	1.09	.....	....	East Mal.	20,000	1.63	1.73	1.60	1.60
1.62	.80	.....	....	Eldorado	6,801	1.25	1.35	1.18	1.25
4.80	3.10	.15	....	Falconbridge	1,150	3.95	3.85	3.60	3.65
.07½	.02½	.....	....	Federal	5,600	.04	.05½	.04½	.04½
.40	.18	.....	....	Francoeur	2,600	.35	.36	.33	.34
.09	.03	.....	....	Gillies Lake	7,100	.05	.06½	.05	.06½
.04½	.01	.....	....	Glenora	17,100	.03½	.04½	.04	.04½
.29½	.12½	.....	....	God's Lake	8,600	.17¼	.18	.17	.18
.19	.10	.....	....	Goldale	6,000	.16	.16	.15	.15
.21	.12	.....	....	Gold Belt	500	.20	.20	.20	.20
.05	.02	.....	....	Gold Eagle	600	.02¾	.03¼	.03½	.03½
.15	.03	.....	....	Golden Gate	15,800	.11	.12	.10½	.12
.03½	.01	.....	....	Goodfish	500	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
.07½	.02¾	.....	....	Grull W.	2,000	.03¼	.03	.03	.03
.03½	.02½	.....	....	Gt. Falls M	2,000	.03¾	.02¼	.02	.02¼
.24	.11¾	.....	....	Gunnar G.	3,250	.15½	.15½	.12	.15½
.22	.01	.....	....	Halcrow	36,700	.22	.22	.20	.22
.07½	.03	.....	....	Halliwell G	18,600	.03	.03½	.03	.03½
4.00	2.50	.40	11.3	Hallnor	240	3.70	3.60	3.55	3.55
1.15	.40	†.03	....	Hard Rock	26,450	1.06	1.15	1.02	1.02
.06	.02	.....	....	Harker	5,000	.04½	.04	.04	.04
.48	.29	.08	....	Hedley M.	1,000	.32	.33	.33	.33
12.87	8.50	.65	5.5	Hollinger	2,735	11.87	11.87	11.00	11.50
.00¾	.00¼	.....	....	Hom Gold	9,000	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾
.31	.17	.01	....	Howey Gold	6,700	.28¾	.29	.28	.29
32.75	26.50	2.00	7	Hudson Bay	1,405	29.12	29.12	27.87	27.87
.01½	.01	.....	....	Indian M.	5,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
.66	.26	.....	....	Inspiration	2,800	.57	.55	.53	.53
.13½	.01	.....	....	Jacola	10,100	.03	.03	.03	.03
.10	.04¾	.....	....	Jack Waite	7,500	.05	.05	.04¾	.05
.29½	.12	.....	....	Jason Mines	13,310	.26	.29½	.26	.26
.09	.01	.....	....	Jellicoe	2,882	.04	.05	.04	.04
.03	.00½	.....	....	J. M. Cons.	500	.02	.01½	.01½	.01½
.06	.02½	.....	....	Joliet Que.	1,000	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
10.25	4.75	†.27	....	K. Addison	4,780	9.00	9.00	8.70	8.75
.40	.19	.....	....	Kirk. H. Bay	600	.30	.32	.32	.32
.91	.55	†.04	....	Kirkland L.	10,975	.87	.90	.82	.83
.37½	.19	.....	....	Kootenay B.	700	.30	.31½	.30	.31½
1.40	.40	†.02	....	L. Dufault	18,150	.88	1.03	.85	1.01
16.63	10.25	.80	5.7	Lake Shore	1,390	14.50	14.50	14.00	14.00
6.10	3.50	.45	*8	Lamaque G.	1,308	5.85	5.85	5.60	5.60
.09½	.03½	.....	....	Lapa Cad.	14,800	.06	.06½	.05½	.06½
.04¼	.01	.....	....	Lebel Oro	5,000	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½

Week Ending November 15

Range 1943 High	Low	Div. Rate $	Yield %	Company	Sales	Week Ending November 15 Sales	Last	Low	Close
1.27	.60½	.09	*7.8	Leitch Gold	11,700	1.15	1.20	1.12	1.12
1.07	.67	.....	....	Little L.L.	19,750	.98	1.02	.94	.94
4.00	2.26	.24	....	Macassa	4,850	3.60	3.60	3.40	3.40
2.40	1.51	.10	....	MacLeod C.	14,500	2.27	2.32	2.15	2.15
1.59	.70	.06	....	Mad. R.L.	23,740	1.46	1.50	1.40	1.43
3.75	1.65	.....	....	Malartic G.	33,625	3.25	3.25	3.10	3.10
.06	.02½	.....	....	Maralgo	1,500	.04½	.05	.05	.05
58.00	46.75	3.33	....	McIntyre	160	56.00	55.00	55.00	55.00
1.54	.83	.11	....	McK. R.L.	9,110	1.47	1.48	1.41	1.43
.05	.01½	.....	....	McLellan G.	35,800	.03½	.03½	.03	.03
.08	.03	.....	....	McV. Grah.	1,700	.07½	.08	.08	.08
.25	.10	.....	....	McWatters	4,500	.22	.21	.18	.18
2.29	1.22	.....	....	Mining Corp.	6,900	1.92	2.00	1.88	1.88
.46½	.28	.08	....	Moneta	12,562	.40	.40	.37	.38
.67	.35	.05	....	Negus Mines	2,000	.60	.60	.57	.57
1.95	1.05	.10	....	Nipissing	600	1.70	1.65	1.61	1.65
52.50	40.00	4.00	8.6	Noranda	4,372	47.25	47.25	46.25	46.50
1.10	.16	.....	....	Nor. Canada	26,700	.90	.95	.70	.73
1.16	.72	.....	....	Normetals	16,100	.90	.87	.83	.83
1.26	.60	.03	....	O'Brien	23,360	1.19	1.18	1.10	1.10
.64	.08	.....	....	Omega	9,707	.42	.43	.41	.41
1.36	.57	.05	....	Pamour P.	20,950	1.30	1.25	1.15	1.20
.06½	.02	.....	....	Pandora	9,666	.06½	.06½	.05	.06
.04¾	.02	.....	....	Partanen	3,000	.04	.03½	.03½	.03½
.39	.17	.01	....	Paymaster	12,100	.31	.32	.29	.29
1.90	1.05	†.06	....	Pend Oreille	3,300	1.35	1.37	1.26	1.34
1.10	.73	†.08	....	Perron Gold	4,075	.95	1.00	.90	1.00
2.10	1.28	.10	....	Pickle Crow	3,375	1.85	1.89	1.82	1.82
2.85	1.25	.....	....	Pioneer G.	3,560	2.30	2.40	2.10	2.10
1.50	.52	.04	....	Powell R.	5,100	1.43	1.40	1.29	1.29
1.42	.56	.....	....	Do. vot. tr.	1,900	1.32	1.33	1.22	1.22
.04½	.01½	.....	....	Prem. Bord.	8,000	.04	.04	.03½	.03½
1.15	.58	.06	....	Premier G.	3,300	1.03	1.05	1.03	1.03
2.50	1.72	.20	9.1	Preston E.	8,325	2.18	2.24	2.15	2.15
.42	.26	.07	....	Privateer	3,500	.31	.32	.32	.32
.59	.30	.....	....	Queenston G.	2,300	.56	.56	.53	.54
.50	.25	.....	....	Reeves McD.	1,000	.25	.25	.25	.25
.09	.03½	.....	....	Roche L.L.	1,700	.06	.06¼	.05	.06½
4.00	1.85	.20	*5.7	San Antonio	5,400	3.60	3.55	3.35	3.35
.09¾	.02	.....	....	Sand River	200	.04½	.04	.04	.04
.62½	.18	†.03	....	Senator R.	21,550	.50	.51	.47	.47
.04	.02	.....	....	Shawkey	600	.03	.03	.02	.02
1.05	.84	†.15	....	Sheep Creek	4,100	.93	.92	.90	.90
1.04	.06½	.06	....	Sherritt G.	18,780	.84	.82	.77	.77
9.75	5.10	.60	6.5	Sigma Mines	955	9.50	9.50	9.25	9.25
.65	.35	.06	10.9	Siscoe	9,900	.59	.60	.50½	.51½
.60½	.29	.....	....	Sladen Mal.	10,930	.56	.57	.50	.50
.60	.55	.....	....	Spring Stur.	17,400	.....	.60	.55	.55
2.65	1.51	.....	....	Steep Rock	33,135	2.25	2.35	2.20	2.22
.21	.10	.....	....	Sturgeon R.	3,000	.20	.20	.19	.19
2.40	1.45	.....	....	Sud. Basin	600	2.25	2.30	2.25	2.30
.05	.01½	.....	....	Sud. Cont.	700	.04	.03	.03	.03
1.80	.60	.08	5.1	Sullivan C.	34,385	1.65	1.68	1.47	1.48
2.25	1.38	.12	5.7	Sylvanite	2,900	2.10	2.10	2.05	2.05
3.45	1.85	.30	9.7	T. Hughes	3,400	3.10	3.10	3.00	3.05
.12	.05	.....	....	Temiskaming	9,500	.09	.09½	.09	.09
.94	.60	.04	....	Toburn Gold	1,300	.78	.78	.75	.78
.18	.09	.....	....	Towagmac	1,300	.15	.15	.14	.14
.74	.35	.....	....	Trans. Res.	10,600	.55	.58½	.50	.52
45.00	26.00	.....	....	Uchi Bonds	$200	36.00	32.00	32.00	32.00
1.85	.95	.10	6.2	Upper Can.	9,450	1.70	1.66	1.52	1.55
7.25	4.20	†.10	....	Ventures	2,037	6.40	6.50	6.10	6.50
5.80	3.35	.70	....	Waite Am.	5,765	5.00	5.00	4.75	4.80
.02¾	.00½	.....	....	Wellington	500	.01	.01½	.01½	.01½
.24	.19	.....	....	Wendigo	2,250	.21	.22	.22	.22
.05	.02	.....	....	Whitewater	1,000	.03¼	.03¾	.03¾	.03¾
.05½	.01¾	.....	....	Wiltsey C.	1,000	.03¾	.03	.03	.03
.01¼	.00¾	.....	....	Wpg. R. Tin	1,000	.01	.01	.01	.01
4.20	2.50	.35	....	Wright-Har.	2,035	3.15	3.20	3.00	3.00
.10½	.08	.01	6-10	Ymir Girl	6,700	.10	.10	.10	.10

Oil Stocks

Range 1943 High	Low	Div. Rate $	Yield %	Company	Sales	Sales	Last	Low	Close
.14	.06	.....	....	Acme G.&O.	500	.10	.09¾	.09¾	.09¾
.18	.09	.....	....	Alta. P. Cons.	1,960	.13	.12	.10	.11½
1.60	.13	.....	....	Ajax	2,178	1.25	1.30	1.15	1.25
.82	.45	†.04	....	Anglo Can.	1,300	.68½	.66	.65	.66
.77	.19¾	.....	....	Br. Dom.	17,200	.72½	.72	.67	.67
.13	.04¾	.....	....	Brown Oil	500	.08½	.08	.08	.08
2.60	1.15	†.10	....	Calg. & Ed.	9,700	2.10	2.20	1.92	1.93
.35	.21	.....	....	Calmont	5,150	.24½	.24	.22	.23
.26	.16	†.01½	....	Commoil	1,500	.23	.22	.17	.22
.32	.20	.....	....	Common P.	1,100	.31	.31	.26½	.26½
.49	.29	.....	....	Dalhousie	4,050	.30	.35	.33	.33
.24	.10	.....	....	Davies Pete	1,000	.15	.13½	.13½	.13½
.21½	.04¾	.....	....	East Crest	15,610	.09½	.11¾	.09½	.10½
1.75	.78	.....	....	Foothills	3,500	1.45	1.41	1.25	1.25
.18	.10	.....	....	High Sarcee	3,800	.16	.15½	.14½	.15½
4.10	2.65	.15	....	Home	10,855	3.55	3.60	3.35	3.35
.06	.03	.....	....	Homestead	4,000	.03	.03½	.03½	.03½
.04½	.00¾	.....	....	Madison	1,000	.02½	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾
.03	.00¾	.....	....	Marjon	12,000	.00¾	.01	.01	.01
.12	.05	.....	....	McD. Segur	3,700	.08	.08	.07½	.07½
.08¾	.05	.....	....	Mercury	2,600	.07	.07	.07	.07
.24	.20	.....	....	Mid Contin.	144,800	.....	.24	.20	.21
.29	.20	†.02	....	Model	1,500	.24	.24	.20½	.21
.07	.02¾	.....	....	Oil Select	3,000	.03½	.03½	.03	.03½
.79	.38	.....	....	Okalta	4,700	.71	.74	.70	.70
.09	.03¾	.....	....	Pacalta	5,600	.04½	.05	.04½	.04½
1.06	.85	.....	....	Pac. Oil R.	21,410	.95	1.06	.95	1.06
.53	.20	.....	....	Pac. Pete	500	.46	.46	.46	.46
26.50	21.00	1.00	4.4	Royalite	390	22.50	23.00	22.00	22.00
.08	.03½	.....	....	South End	15,500	.04½	.04½	.04	.04
.40	.20	.....	....	So. West Pete	1,000	.27	.27	.27	.27
.36	.09½	.....	....	Vermilata	87,900	.20½	.23	.19	.21

* Yield including bonus. * Paid in 1942. † Interim paid in 1943.

Volume of Stock Sales

	Montreal Markets Indust.	Montreal Markets Mines	Toronto Markets Ind. & Mines	Vancouver Markets Ind. & Mines
Nov. 16	11,200	12,200	495,000	......
Nov. 15	17,300	9,100	273,000	......
Nov. 13	7,400	2,300	166,000	2,000
Nov. 12	15,500	15,800	337,000	23,022
Nov. 11	17,900	9,200	225,000	......
Nov. 10	21,100	9,200	303,000	12,400

Government Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers Assoc. of Canada)

Nov. 16, 1943

%	Due	Bid	Ask.
2	June 1944	100¼	101½
1½	Sept. 1944	100	100¼
4½	Oct. 1944	102¾	103½
2½	Nov. 1944	101	102
2	Mar. 1945	100¼	101½
2	Dec. 1946	100	100½
4½	Feb. 1946	105¾	106¾
2½	Mar. 1948	100	101
1½	May 1946	99¾	100½
a2½	Jan. 1948	103½	104½
3½	June 1949	102¾	103¾
3½	Oct. 1949	101¾	102¾
a3	June 1951	102½	103½
3½	Nov. 1951	103½	104½
3½	Feb. 1952	104	105
3	Oct. 1952	101½	102½
4	Oct. 1952	106	107
a3	Jan. 1953	104½	105¾
3	June 1955	100	101
a3	Nov. 1956	100	101
4½	Nov. 1956	106½	107½
4½	Nov. 1957	107½	108½
a3	Mar. 1954	101½	102½
a3	Jan. 1958	103	104
3	June 1958	99¾	100¾
4½	Nov. 1958	108½	109½
4½	Nov. 1959	109¼	110¼
a4	Oct. 1960	109	110
a3½	Jan. 1961	105	106½
3½	June 1966	102	103
a3e	Jan. 1967	102¾	103¾
a3e	Nov. 1968	102¾	103¾
†3	Perpetual	94½	95½
Dominion Guarant'd Bonds			
Can. Natl. Railways:			
2½	Jan. 1946	100¾	101¾
3	May 1944	100½	101½
3	Dec. 1950	101	102
3	Jan. 1959	99	100¼
*4½	Sept. 1951	123	124½
4½	Feb. 1956	127½	128½
*4½	July 1957	128½	129½

%	Due	Bid	Ask.
3	Feb. 1953	100½	101½
4½	June 1955	129½	130½
5	Feb. 1954	116¾	118½
*5c	July 1969	117½	118½
*5c	Oct. 1969	127¾	129½
*5c	Feb. 1970	127¾	129½
Can. Nat. W. Ind. S.S.:			
5	Mar. 1955 N.	127½	129½
Grand Trunk Pacific Rly.:			
3	Jan. 1962	110	111½
Provincial Gov't Bonds			
New Brunswick:			
4	Nov. 1947	112½	115
3	Oct. 1951	98	100
3½	Aug. 1949	99	101
3½	June 1956	99½	101½
4½	Apr. 1961	120	123
c5	Jan. 1960	126	129
Nova Scotia:			
3	Jan. 1952	99¾	101½
3½	June 1956	100½	102½
3½	Nov. 1950	103	106
c4½	Sept. 1952	117½	119½
c4½	Nov. 1960	125½	128
c5	Mar. 1960	131	133
Ontario:			
2½	May 1945	100	101½
3	Apr. 1948	100¾	102½
3	Nov. 1950	99¾	101½
3½	Nov. 1951	101	102½
3½	May 1955	100¾	102½
4	June 1962	121½	125
4½	June 1950	108½	110
*4½	Jan. 1962	128½	131
5	Oct. 1948	109	110½
*5	Dec. 1960	135	137
*5½	July 1946	107½	108½
Ont. Hydro Commission:			
3	Aug. 1948	100¾	102½
3½	Feb. 1953	100¾	102½
3½	Apr. 1947	103½	104¾
Prince Edward Island:			
4	Mar. 1954	101	103½

%	Due	Bid	Ask.
Quebec:			
3	Nov. 1947	100½	102½
3½	Mar. 1948	100¾	102¾
3½	Mar. 1959	101½	102½
4	Nov. 1952	103½	105½
3½	Feb. 1955	102½	104½
4½	Aug. 1958	107	109
4½	Jan. 1962	111½	113½
Alberta:			
4½	Oct. 1956	84½	88½
4	Dec. 1954	81½	85½
*5	Oct. 1959	85½	89½
c5½	Apr. 1952	86½	90½
6	Mar. 1947	83½	87½
British Columbia:			
4	Dec. 1957	116½	119½
*4½	Jan. 1951	119	122
c4½	Oct. 1953	120½	123½
c5	Apr. 1954	124	127
5½	Feb. 1945	102	104½
6	Feb. 1947	107½	110
Manitoba:			
c4	Dec. 1957	110	113
c4½	Dec. 1956	114½	117½
*5	Dec. 1959	120½	123½
5½	Oct. 1947	112	115
6	Apr. 1947	106	109
Saskatchewan:			
4	Sept. 1954	89	92
4	Nov. 1960	87	90
c4½	Oct. 1961	101½	104½
c4½	Mar. 1960	97½	100½
5	Aug. 1958	98	101
5½	Oct. 1952	99¾	102½
6	Mar. 1952	100¾	103½

*-Payable Can., N.Y. £. c-Payable Can. & N.Y. a-Payable N.Y. †Callable on or after Sept. 15, 1966. e-Callable at a premium. ■Callable on or after earliest maturity shown and payable at maturity at 101.

Unlisted Stocks

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison Jr. & Co., Toronto)

Nov. 16, 1943

Industrial:	Bid	Ask.
Andian National	24	26
Anglo C. Tel., A	8½	9½
Atlas Steels, c.	26	27½
Do., pref.	104	108
B. C. Pulp, c.	11	12½
Do., pfd.	70	74
Barrymore Cl., p.	45	..
B. C. Sugar	..	78
B. C. Tel., p.	114	..
Brown, com.	1½	1¾
Do., 6% pfd.	28½	32
Burns & Co., A.	9	10½
Do., B	4½	6
Canada Tea, p.	38	..
Can. Indust., A	158	..
Can. Mach., c.	8	9½
Can. Ing. Rand.	62	..
Can. Mot. L.A.B.	8	9
Cap. W. Cloth	5	..
Do., pref.	18	21
Col. Realty	3½	..
Chase, A. W., p.	16½	..
Colonial Steam	62	67
Copeland F. un.	16	..
Corr. Box, c.	3	..
Dover Ind.	7¾	..
Dunlop T., p. $25	24	26
Fed. Grain	..	3½
Do., pref.	68	75
Galt Brass, c.	10	..
Goderich Elev.	10	12
Guard. Realty, p.	15	19
Gurney Fdy., p.	2	2½
Hart Battery	5	..
Hayes Steel, c.	13½	15½
High. Dairy, pf.	48	..
Ingram & Bell, p.	92	..
Kingst. ship., c.	12	..
Loblaw Inc., c.	12	13
Minn. & Ont., c.	7½	8½
Mt. Royal Htl., c.	3	..
M'row Screw, p.	100	..
Do., com.	14	..
Moirs, pfd.	41	..
Morrison Br., pfd.	..	16
Neilson, Wm. C.	11	..
Do., p.	100	..
N. Meth. Ldy., p.	76	..
Quinte Milk	2½	..
Prov. Paper, p.	99	101
River. Silk, B	2	..
Stand. Fuel, c.	1	..
Stand. Fuel, p.	64	..
Stedman, pf. $50.	56	58
Sutton Horsley	..	1½
Tor. Carpet, c.	70	..
Do., pref.	72	..
Un. Steel, A, pf.	23½	24½
Viceroy Mfg., c.	17	..
Do., pref.	24	..
West Grain, pfd.	32	36
Trust & Loan Stocks:		
British Mtge.	117	..
Brockville Tr.	46	..
Capital Trust	..	31
Comm. Fin., c.	7½	8½
Eastern Tr.	150	..
Grey B. Tr. $50	45	..
Guelph & O. $50	49	..
Indust. Mtge.	25	..
Lambton Loan	35	..
Lond. & W. Trust	37	..
Midland Loan	14½	..
Montreal Tr.	65	75
N. S. Trust	143	..
Premier Trust	37	..
Royal Trust	65	75
Sherbrooke Tr.	120	..
Sterling Trust	54	..
Trusts & Guar.	36	..
Victoria Trust	74	..
Waterloo Trust	100	..
Insurance Stocks:		
Brit. Amer.	50	..
Canadian Fire	70	..
Canada Life	343	365
Confed. 30% pd.	128	..
Continental L.	..	31½
Crown Life	235	255
Dominion Fire	134	..
D. of Can. Gen.	130	..
Dom. Life	175	..
Empire, 25% pd.	6½	7½
Excelsior 40% pd.	75	83
Great-West Life.	248	..
Halifax Fire	14½	16½
Imperial Life	247	265
Manufac. Life	238	250
Monarch 20% pd.	34	..
Maritime Life	20	..
National Life	10	..
Sov. L. 25% pd.	15	..
Sun Life	285	320
Tor. General	4	5½
Western Assce.	43	46½
Do., pref.	40	..
Western Life	11	..
Investment Trust Shares:		
Deb. & Sec., pf.	74	..
Inv. Found. un.	42	..
Sec's. Hold., pf.	22	..
Th. Can. Iv. Tr.	2½	3
Theatre Stocks:		
Allen's St. Cath. units	62	..
Do., Kingston.	62	..
Do., Toronto, p.	34	..
Para. Kitch., p.	47½	..
Do., Oshawa, c.	10	..
Do., Oshawa, p.	85	..
Power Issues:		
Can. W. Nat. Gas	27	..
Do., pfd.	104	..
Gt. Lakes Pr., p.	107	..
N. B. Tele.	12	13½

Unlisted Mines

Toronto, Nov. 16, 1943

	Bid	Ask.
Alba River (new)	.11	.12
Aljo	.28	.31
Algo Cop	.23	.26
Amal Kir	.15	.17
Amal Lar	.65	.67
Amicmica	..	.30
Anna'que	.13	.17
Area	.12	.14
Arntfield	.01½	.02
Athona	.02	.04
Banca	.49	.52
Bar Lard	.10¾	.12
Brock	.10	.12
Calder Bo	.04	.05½
Cen Mani	.04½	.04¾
Cheminis	.13½	.14½
Classic S	.17	.20
Clift Con	.12	.14
Cock R L	.06	.06½
Columbier	.13½	.15
Con Chib	.10	.13
Crowshore	.03	.04½
Dack Crk	.07	.08
Detomac	.27	.32
De Santis (new)	.08	.10
Dom Nick	.19	.23
Dona Pat	.05½	.06
Eastward	.15	.18
Electra	.09	.11
Enter Fl	1.40	1.45
Goodrock	.02¾	.03
G L Iron	.10	.13
Gunflint	.13	.16
Harp Mal	.05	.06
Hayes Cad	.04½	.05
Highridge	.08	.11
Hoyle n'w	.13½	.15
Hugh P P	.09	.10
Laguerre	.23	.26
L Geneva	.03	.05
Lar-Add	.07	.08
Larder U	.14	.17
Largold	.13	.15
Legardo	.18	.21
Magn Con	.25	.27
Marbenor	.15	.18
Mar Bird	.03½	.06½
Mat Con	.12	.15
Metalore	.05½	.09
Moffatt H (new)	.04½	.05½
Mosher	.12	.14
Moosew'd	.07	.08
McManus	.03	.05
McMarma	.12	.14
Nat Mal	.29½	.31
Naybob	.02	.02¾
New Aug	.29	.32
Nick Off	1.00	1.10
Norbeau	.40	.50
Norbenite	.18	.20
Norseman	.12	.15
North Tin	.01½	.02½
Oklend	.07	.08¾
O'L Mala	.07½	.08½
Opemiska	.07½	.09
Orpit	.05	.05½
Pascalis	.33	.38
Pelangio	.07¾	.08½
Pontiac R (old)	.12	.14
Pt Coldw	..	.38
Presdor	.03½	.04
Propriet	8.40	8.70
Que Man	.20	.22
Rand Mal	.29	.31
Raylartic	.20	.23
Rebair	.40	.45
Rhyolite	.01	.02
Ritaria	.05¾	.06½
Rou D'Or	.12	..
S.A.G.A.	.55	.65
Sheldon	.18	.21
Stadacona	.15	..
Thomso L	.14	.16
Tom Iron	..	.60
Tombill	.11	.13
Tovarich	.08½	.09½
Un Mining	.06	.08
Virgo	.27	.32
Wesley	.02½	.02¾
West Shor	.03	.04
Y Davids	.27	.29

Oil Royalties

Producing Wells — Prices and Payments

	Sept. daily quota bbls.‡	Mar. 15 daily quota bbls.‡	July pay. 1% $	Aug. pay. 1% $	Sept. pay. 1% $	Total to Sept. 30 1% $	Offering price* per 1% $
Ace No. 1 gross	300	386	140.37	147.67	128.91	5,563.95	....
Alta. Oil Inc. No. 1 gr.	65	65	27.60	26.00	22.40	3,868.00	....
Do., No. 1 net	65	65	20.40	21.20	17.20	4,344.40	....
Do., No. 2 gr.	300	389	132.60	137.60	136.40	5,661.80	4,900
Do., No. 2 net	300	380	98.40	96.40	97.60	7,013.40	....
Allied No. 1 pfd.	80	93	35.27	37.51	39.32	1,861.87	1,000
Arrow No. 1 net	115	135	18.00	41.00	....	1,097.15	1,200
Do., No. 2 net	150	170	51.00	57.00	....	1,991.20	1,800
Atlas No. 1 net pfd.	80	....	36.00	17.00	36.80	......	1,100
Atlas-Br. D. No. 2 net	400	450	199.20	150.00	130.40	......	5,300
Atlas-Br. D. No. 3 pfd.	350	430	63.60	182.80	173.20	872.40	5,300
East Crest No. 5	115	115	48.40	50.40	48.40	......	1,800
Empire pfd.■	....	....	....	....	....	......	1,100
Independent No. 1 pfd.	200	200	102.74	106.43	86.14	2,993.62	3,000
Do., No. 1 gr.	200	200	94.34	94.43	75.17	1,149.30	....
Major Oil No. 1 pfd.	50	95	13.60	53.20	26.80	1,975.00	....
Do., No. 1 gr.	70	95	22.40	46.40	23.60	5,775.20	....
Do., No. 2 net	300	350	104.40	103.60	90.40	7,498.20	4,700
Do., No. 2 gr.	300	350	144.40	138.80	130.80	8,139.60	....
Do., No. 3 net	450	588	168.80	168.00	144.00	......	....
Do., No. 3 gr.	450	588	223.60	223.60	192.00	......	1,200
Do., No. 4 pfd.	45	125	....	35.60	42.00	......	....
Do., No. 4 gr.	45	125	19.20	32.80	38.40	......	2,100
Do., No. 6 pfd.	†	....	....	....	....	......	5,000
Do., No. 6 gr.	†	....	....	....	....	2,984.00	6,200
Do., No. 7 pfd.	350	500	193.60	225.20	194.40	......	....
Do., No. 7 gr.	350	....	168.80	196.40	168.00	......	4,200
Do., No. 7 dfd.	350	500	....	....	....	1,214.00	3,300
Do., No. 8 pfd.	180	225	108.40	114.40	93.60	1,586.40	....
Do., No. 8 gr.	180	225	84.40	121.60	68.40	......	1,300
Do., No. 8 dfd.	180	225	....	....	....	2,428.20	4,400
Do., No. 9 gr.	200	320	96.80	124.40	133.60	1,163.60	4,200
Do., No. 9 pfd.	200	320	99.60	129.60	154.00	......	1,300
Do., No. 9 dfd.	200	320	....	....	....	......	2,500
Maryland, pfd.	13'	....	....	....	....	5,914.85	3,200
Miracle No. 1 net	320	300	103.60	91.05	84.47	6,063.59	4,700
Do., No. 1 gr.	320	300	143.09	142.40	126.00	......	2,000
Do., No. 2 pfd.	135	200	71.11	85.44	62.71	1,636.18	....
Do., No. 2 gr.	135	200	82.61	62.40	66.40	......	2,300
Miracle No. 3 pfd.	300	....	....	....	....	......	....
Do., No. 3 gr.	300	....	138.82	145.86	....	......	2,300
National Vulcan	150	....	....	....	....	......	....
Twin City No. 2 gr.	180	....	93.47	84.99	77.70	......	....

* Approximately 25% over dealers' bid price.
‡ Approximate.
† Testing.
■ Ontario Acreage Royalty.

Dividends Declared

	This payment $	Date payable	Date of record
ng. Can. Tel., A ..	.15	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
mal. Electric	.30	Jan. 2	Nov. 30
luminium	2+2	Dec. 6	Nov. 10
Do., pref.	†1.50	Dec. 1	Nov. 5
mor Gold M.	.05	Dec. 1	Nov. 8
new Surp. pfd. ..	1.75	Jan. 3	Nov. 30
m. Cyan. A. B. ..	‡†.15	Jan. 3	Dec. 11
Do., pref.	†.12	Jan. 3	Dec. 11
sbestos Corp. ..	.20+.20	Dec. 31	Dec. 1
eatty Bros. (A) ..	.37	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Do., (B)	•.12½	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Do., pref.	3.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
k. of Nova Scotia	2.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
arber Ellis	.12½	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
k. Can. Nationale	1.50	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
ruck S. Mills	■.10	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
ank of Montreal ..	1.50	Dec. 1	Oct. 30
ank of Toronto ..	2.50	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
razilian Tr. ord.	1	Dec. 1	Oct. 14
athurst Pr. & P., A	.25	Dec. 1	Oct. 29
elding Cort.	1	Jan. 3	Nov. 30
Do., pref.	1.75	Jan. 3	Nov. 30
Can. & Dom. Sugar ..	.20	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Can. Malting ..	.50+.50	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Can. Wire & C., A ...	1	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do. (B)	.25	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do., pref.	1.62½	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Canada Dry	†1.25	Dec. 10	Nov. 24
Canada Cr. Stone .	.10	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Canada Packers	1	Jan. 3	Dec. 1
Canada Vinegars	.10+.10	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Can. Fdrs. Forg., A	.37½	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Do. (B)	1.50	Dec. 16	Dec. 1
Can. Gen. Electric	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Can. Nor. Power ..	■.15	Jan. 25	Dec. 20
Do., pref.	■1.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Can. Fairb. M. c.	.25+.50	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Can. For. Invest. pf. ..	■2	Jan. 1	Dec. 1
Can. Gen. Elec.	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Can. Ind. Alc. A B ..	.25	Dec. 6	Nov. 5
Can. Bakeries, pfd.	1.25	Dec. 1	Oct. 30
Can. Breweries, pfd	.85	Jan. 1	Nov. 15
Can. & For. Secs. ..	.06	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Can. Food Prod.	.50	Jan. 1	Nov. 30
Candn. Car. pfd.	.53	Jan. 10	Dec. 21
Can. Malartic G.	.02	Dec. 22	Nov. 17
Corr. Paper Box pf. .	1.75	Dec. 1	Oct. 30
Cockshutt Plow	.25	Dec. 1	Oct. 30
Crow's Nest Coal ..	1.50	Dec. 2	Nov. 8
Candn. Oil c., extra	.20	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Can. Int. Inv. Tr. p. ..	.50	Dec. 1	Nov. 1
Consumers Glass ..	.50	Nov. 30	Oct. 29
Coniaurum M.	■.04	Dec. 22	Nov. 19
Com. Div. Std. Sec. p.	.75	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Commonw'lth Int'l.	.04	Nov. 15	Oct. 15
Dom. Env., pfd. ..	.87½	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Dom. Bridge	.30	Nov. 25	Oct. 30
Dom. Ang. Inv. pf.	1.25	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Dom. Coal pfd.	▲1.88	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Dom. Scot. Inv. pfd. .	.50	Dec. 1	Nov. 2
Dom. Stores	.10	Dec. 20	Nov. 24
ast. Steel, c.	.25	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
nglish Electric, A	.25	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
alconbridge N. .	■.07½	Dec. 22	Nov. 17
Granby Cons. M. S.	■†.15	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Gt. Lakes Pap. A, B p.	.75	Dec. 31	Dec. 1
Hollinger Cons. ...	.05	Dec. 2	Nov. 18
Howe Sound	†.75	Dec. 10	Nov. 30
Howey Gold	.01	Dec. 10	Oct. 30
Hudson's Bay, pfd.	10s	Jan. 1	....
Ham. Cotton, c. ..	.22½	Dec. 1	Oct. 30
Hudson Bay M. S. ..	1	Dec. 13	Nov. 9
Hallnor Mines	.05	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Hinde & Dauch, p. ..	.25	Dec. 20	Dec. 1
Inter. Nickel, c. ...	†.50	Dec. 31	Dec. 1
Imp. Tob. ord.	.10	Dec. 31	Nov. 16
Inter. Power pfd.	1.75	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Do., arrears	5	Nov. 30	Nov. 10
Invest. Found.	•.25	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
Do., pref.	.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
Island M. Mines	.02½	Dec. 20	Nov. 19
Imperial Oil	.25	Dec. 1	Nov. 16
Imper'l Varnish	.12½+.10	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Do., pref.	.37½	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Inter. Paper, pref.	†1.25	Dec. 7	Nov. 23
Inter. Petroleum ...	.50	Dec. 1	Nov. 22
Levy Bros.	.40	Dec. 27	Dec. 15
Lake of W. Mill.	.30	Dec. 1	Nov. 3
Do., pref.	1.75	Dec. 1	Nov. 3
Lake Shore Mines ..	.20	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Langley's pref.	■.50	Dec. 11	Dec. 3
Laura Secord	■.20	Dec. 1	Nov. 1
Loblaw Groc., A, B	.25+.12½	Dec. 1	Nov. 2
Madsen R. Lake ..	.03	Dec. 16	Nov. 17
McKen. R. Lake ..	.02½	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Montreal Loan	.31¼	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Mtl. Refrig., pfd. ..	▲1.25	Dec. 16	Dec. 4
Montreal Cottons ..	1	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Do., pref.	1.75	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
McIntyre Porc. ...	.55½	Dec. 1	Nov. 1
Do., extra	1.11	Jan. 3	Nov. 1
Mitchell Robt.	1	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Macassa Mines	.06	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Magnet Cons. M. ..	.03	Dec. 10	Nov. 12
Maclaren Power ...	.25	Nov. 30	Nov. 13
ational Biscuit p.	†1.75	Nov. 30	Nov. 12
egus Mines	■.02½	Dec. 11	Nov. 20
Nipissing Mines ...	■.10	Dec. 23	Nov. 27
Nor. Empire Mines .	.20	Dec. 15	Nov. 12
.S. Lt. & Pr. pf.	1.50	Dec. 1	Nov. 13
Noranda Mines ...	1	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Ogilvie Flour, pf. ..	1.75	Dec. 1	Oct. 29
Ogilvie Flour, c.	.25	Jan. 3	Nov. 26
Ottawa L. & Pr.	.15	Jan. 1	Nov. 10
Do., pref.	1.25	Jan. 1	Nov. 10
Ont. Steel Prod.	.25	Feb. 15	Jan. 15
Do., pref.	1.75	Feb. 15	Jan. 15
Paymaster Cons. ...	■.01	Jan. 10	Dec. 10
Pickle Crow G.	.05	Dec. 31	Nov. 30
owell Rouyn	.02	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
ower Corp., pfd. .	■1.50	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Do., 2nd pref. ...	■.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
aton Mfg.	1	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do., pref.	1.75	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
amour Porc.	.05	Dec. 20	Nov. 19
ato Cons. G.	.15	Dec. 3	Nov. 12
rov. Bank	1.25	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
acer Develop.	.25	Dec. 15	Nov. 24
uebec Power	.25	Nov. 25	Oct. 25
egent Knit., pref.	.40	Dec. 1	Nov. 2
eliance Grain, p	■1.62½	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do., arrears	1.62½	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
olland Paper., pf.	1.50	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
oyal Bank	1.50	Dec. 1	Oct. 30
eal Est. Loan	1	Jan. 2	Oct. 15
oyalite Oil	.50	Dec. 1	Nov. 13
herritt G. M.	■.03	Dec. 22	Nov. 15
tuart, D., Oil, pf. ..	.20	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
ylvanite Gold	.03	Jan. 15	Nov. 15
hawinigan W. Pr.	.22	Nov. 25	Oct. 25
iscoe Gold M.	.01½	Dec. 15	Nov. 12
outh. Can. Pwr., c.	.20	Feb. 15	Jan. 20
Do., pref.	■1.50	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
mpsons, pref.	▲3	Dec. 15	Nov. 20
edman Bros.	.15	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Do., pref.	.75	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
oburn Gold	.01	Nov. 22	Oct. 22
or. Elevators, pref. .	.66	Dec. 7	Nov. 25
nited Fuel, pf. A ..	.75	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
n. Amuse. A. B. ..	.40	Nov. 30	Nov. 15
pper Can. Mines	.02½	Nov. 27	Nov. 13
estern Steel	.75	Dec. 1	Nov. 18
aite Amulet M. ..	.20	Dec. 10	Nov. 10
alker-Good.	1	Dec. 15	Nov. 12
Do., pref.	.25	Dec. 15	Nov. 12
ilsil	.25	Jan. 2	Dec. 1
r. Hargreaves ..	.06¼	Jan. 3	Nov. 26
oung Davidson	.02	Dec. 1	Nov. 12

■Subject to approval of Foreign Exchange Control Board. ▲On arrears.

†Payable in N. Y. funds.

‡Plus 75c, payable in 5% pref. stock in ratio of 1 pref. for each 13 1/3 sh. A or B held, payable Dec. 2/43 of record Nov. 12. Fractional sh. in cash.

•Initial.

Canada Delivers 200th Vessel

Canadian shipyards have delivered 200 merchant vessels of the 10,000-ton class, Hon. C. D. Howe announces. The 200th ship of this class was delivered recently by West Coast Shipbuilders Ltd., Vancouver.

In addition, Canadian yards have delivered 11 ships of 4,700-tons deadweight, bringing to more than two million tons the total tonnage of Canadian-built merchant ships placed in operation since the war's beginning.

To Oct. 31, keels for 267 merchant ships have been laid in Canada while launchings total 231

NOTICES

The Dominion Bank

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank in Toronto on Wednesday, the eighth day of December, 1943, at the hour of 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

By Order of the Board.

ROBERT RAE,
General Manager.

Toronto, 23rd October, 1943.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and for other business, will be held at its banking house, number twenty-five King Street West, Toronto, on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of December next.

The chair will be taken at eleven o'clock a.m., Eastern Daylight Saving time.

By order of the Board,

S. M. WEDD,
General Manager.

Toronto, 8th October, 1943.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Western Steel Products Corporation Limited

DIVIDEND NO. 3

Notice is hereby given that Dividend No. 3 at the rate of Seventy-five (75) Cents per Share, has been declared on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Canadian Funds, on the first day of December, 1943, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the eighteenth day of November, 1943.

By Order of the Board.

P. F. FOWLE,
Secretary.

Toronto, Ontario.
November 11th, 1943.

MACASSA MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 34

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of six (6c) cents per share has been declared on the issued capital stock of this company for the quarter ending December 31st next, and will be payable on December 15th to shareholders of record November 15th, 1943.

By Order of the Board.

L. SOLIAGUE,
Secretary.

Toronto, November 10th, 1943.

Royalite Oil Company, Limited

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NUMBER THIRTY-ONE

NOTICE is hereby given that a regular Dividend of Fifty Cents per share has been declared payable to shareholders of the Company of record as such on the books of the Company, at the close of business on Saturday, the 13th day of November, 1943, and that the said Dividend will be payable on or after Wednesday, the 1st day of December, 1943.

The Register of Transfers will be closed from the close of business on Saturday, the 13th day of November, 1943, until the opening of business on Monday, the 22nd day of November, 1943.

By Order of the Board,

R. D. MERCER,
Secretary.

Calgary, Alberta,
10th day of November, 1943.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited

DIVIDEND NUMBER 377

A regular dividend of 1% has been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 2nd day of December, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 18th day of November, 1943.

Dated the 11th day of November, 1943.

P. C. FINLAY,
Secretary.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Notice to Shareholders and the Holders of Share Warrants

NOTICE is hereby given that a semi-annual dividend of 25c per share in Canadian currency, has been declared, and that the same will be payable on or after the 1st day of December, 1943, in respect to the shares specified in any **Bearer Share Warrants** of the Company of the 1929 issue upon presentation and delivery of coupons No. 60 at:

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
King and Church Streets Branch,
Toronto 1, Canada.

The payment to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 16th day of November, 1943, and whose shares are represented by Registered Certificates of the 1929 issue, will be made by cheque, mailed from the offices of the Company on the 30th day of November, 1943.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 17th day of November to the 2nd day of December, 1943, inclusive and no Bearer Share Warrants will be "split" during that period.

The Income Tax Act of the Dominion of Canada provides that a tax of 15% shall be imposed and deducted at the source on all dividends payable by Canadian debtors to non-residents of Canada. The tax will be deducted from all dividend cheques mailed to non-resident shareholders and the Company's Bankers will deduct the tax when paying coupons to or for accounts of non-resident shareholders. Ownership Certificates must accompany all dividend coupons presented for payment by residents of Canada.

Shareholders resident in the United States are advised that a credit for the Canadian tax withheld at source is allowable against the tax shown on their United States Federal Income Tax return. In order to claim such credit the United States tax authorities require evidence of the deduction of said tax, for which purpose Ownership Certificates (Form No. 601) must be completed in duplicate and the Bank cashing the coupons will endorse both copies with a Certificate relative to the deduction and payment of the tax and return one Certificate to the Shareholder. If Forms No. 601 are not available at local United States banks, they can be secured from the Company's office or The Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto.

Under existing Canadian Regulations:

(a) Payment of this dividend to residents of enemy or enemy occupied countries is prohibited.

(b) Payment thereof to residents of other portions of Continental Europe or of the French Empire and China is prohibited but such residents may direct the deposit to their credit in a Canadian Bank of all amounts payable to them.

(c) Other non-residents of Canada may convert this dividend at current Canadian Foreign Exchange Control rates into such foreign currencies as are permitted by the General Regulations of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board. Such conversion can only be effected through an authorized dealer, i.e., a Canadian Branch of any Canadian Chartered Bank.

Shareholders residing in the United States may convert the Amount of the current dividend into United States currency at the official Canadian Foreign Exchange Control rate by sending at their own risk and expense, coupons or dividend cheques properly endorsed, to The agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, which will accept them for collection through an authorized dealer, or direct to any authorized dealer of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Shareholders residing in countries other than the United States to whom payment is not prohibited as noted above may convert the amount of the current dividend by sending at their own risk and expense coupons, or dividend cheques properly endorsed, to the Royal Bank of Canada, King and Church Streets Branch, Toronto, Canada, or to any other authorized dealer or to the Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, U.S.A., with a request for a draft in such foreign currency as is permitted in settlement of same, but they should first satisfy themselves that this action is not prohibited by the Foreign Exchange Control Regulations of the country in which they reside.

Important Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the First day of December, 1943, new Coupon Sheets will be issued to the holders of Bearer Share Warrants of this Company, upon surrender of the NUMBERED TALON attached to the bottom of the Share Warrant. This Talon should be detached from the Share Warrant Certificate, and forwarded by registered mail to the Office of the Secretary, 56 Church Street, Toronto 1, Ontario.

At the earliest date possible after the receipt of this Talon, new Coupon Sheets bearing the same Serial Number as the Certificate from which the Talon is detached, will be returned in exchange therefor.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,

W. J. Whitling,
Secretary.

56 Church Street,
Toronto 1, Ontario.
10th November, 1943.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Banque Canadienne Nationale

Quarterly Dividend

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and a half per cent (1½%) has been declared by the Directors of Banque Canadienne Nationale on the paid-up capital stock of the Bank for the quarter ending on the 30th day of November, 1943. This dividend, bearing the number 211, will be payable at the Main Office or at the branches of the Bank, on or after the 1st day of December, 1943, to the shareholders of record on November 15, at 3 p.m.

By Order of the Board,

CHARLES ST-PIERRE,
General Manager.

SIMPSONS, LIMITED

Preference Dividend No. 53

NOTICE is hereby given that a special Dividend of Three dollars ($3.00) per share on the Outstanding Paid-up Six and one-half per cent (6½%) Cumulative Preference Shares of the Company has been declared payable December 15, 1943 to shareholders of record as at the close of business on November 20, 1943. The transfer books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secretary

Toronto, November 12, 1943

Langley's Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 50c per share on the Seven Per Cent Preference Shares of the Company, which was declared by the Board of Directors at a meeting held on February 5th, 1943, subject to the approval of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, will be paid on December 11th, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 3rd, 1943.

By Order of the Board.

P. G. SHAY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, November 9th, 1943.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

English Electric Company of Canada, Limited

CLASS "A" SHARES

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have declared a dividend of twenty-five cents (25c) per share on the outstanding Class "A" shares of the Company, payable December 15th, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business on November 30th, 1943.

AUBREY MUNDY,
Secretary.

November 12th, 1943.

International Petroleum Company, Limited

Notice to Shareholders and the Holders of Share Warrants

NOTICE is hereby given that a semi-annual dividend of 50c per share in Canadian Currency, has been declared, and that the same will be payable on or after the 1st day of December, 1943, in respect to the shares specified in any **Bearer Share Warrants** of the Company of the 1929 issue upon presentation and delivery of coupons No. 60 at:—

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA,
King and Church Streets Branch,
Toronto 1, Canada.

The payment to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 22nd day of November, 1943, and whose shares are represented by registered Certificates of the 1929 issue, will be made by cheque, mailed from the offices of the Company on the 30th day of November, 1943.

The transfer books will be closed from the 23rd day of November, to the 9th day of December, 1943, inclusive, and no Bearer Share Warrants will be "split" during that period.

The Income Tax Act of the Dominion of Canada provides that a tax of 15% shall be imposed and deducted at the source on all dividends payable by Canadian debtors to non-residents of Canada. The tax will be deducted from all dividend cheques mailed to non-resident shareholders and the Company's Bankers will deduct the tax when paying coupons to or for account of non-resident shareholders. Ownership Certificates must accompany all dividend coupons presented for payment by residents of Canada.

Shareholders resident in the United States are advised that a credit for the Canadian tax withheld at source is allowable against the tax shown on their United States Federal Income Tax return. In order to claim such credit the United States tax authorities require evidence of the deduction of said tax, for which purpose Ownership Certificates (Form No. 601) must be completed in duplicate and the Bank cashing the coupons will endorse both copies with a certificate relative to the deduction and payment of the tax and return one Certificate to the shareholder. If Forms No. 601 are not available at local United States banks, they can be secured from the Company's office or the Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto.

Under existing Canadian Regulations:

(a) Payment of this dividend to residents of enemy or enemy occupied countries is prohibited.

(b) Payment thereof to residents of other portions of Continental Europe or of the French Empire and China is prohibited but such residents may direct the deposits to their credit in a Canadian Bank of all amounts payable to them.

(c) Other non-residents of Canada may convert this dividend at current Canadian Foreign Exchange Control rates into such foreign currencies as are permitted by the General Regulations of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board. Such conversion can only be effected through an Authorized Dealer, i.e., a Canadian Branch of any Canadian Chartered Bank.

Shareholders residing in the United States may convert the amount of the current dividend into United States currency at the official Canadian Foreign Exchange Control rate by sending at their own risk and expense, coupons, or dividend cheques properly endorsed, to The Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, which will accept them for collection through an authorized dealer, or direct to any authorized dealer of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Shareholders residing in countries other than the United States to whom payment is not prohibited as above noted, may convert the amount of the current dividend by sending at their own risk and expense, coupons, or dividend cheques properly endorsed, to The Royal Bank of Canada, King and Church Street Branch, Toronto, Canada, or to any other authorized dealer or to The Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, U.S.A. with a request for a draft in such foreign currency as is permitted in settlement of same, but they should first satisfy themselves that this action is not prohibited by the Foreign Exchange Control Regulations of the country in which they reside.

Important Notice

Holders of Bearer Share Warrants are hereby notified that an additional supply of dividend coupons numbered 61 to 80 inclusive, together with a new talon for a further supply of coupons, will be issued by the Company on or after 1st December, 1943, in exchange for the talon which is attached to the Bearer Share Warrants. The talon only should be detached from the Bearer Share Warrants and presented at or forwarded to the Company's Office by registered mail (with return address clearly indicated) when a new supply of coupons, bearing the same serial number as the Warrant from which the talon is detached, will be issued in exchange therefor.

By order of the Board,

J. R. CLARKE,
Secretary.

56 Church Street, Toronto 2, Canada.
10th November, 1943

Pool Interests to Revolt?

Some Want a Producer-controlled Wheat Board

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA — Saskatchewan politicians are wondering if a revolt against the Canadian Wheat Board is heralded by developments at the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. A surprising amount of criticism of the Wheat Board has been voiced in connection with allocation of railway cars for wheat shipments, although the Pool is understood to have obtained a promise from the Board that the basis formerly used to divide car supply among different elevators is to be revised to the advantage of the Pool and to the disadvantage of other elevator companies. More important, a resolution was passed which apparently is aimed at abolition of the Wheat Board as a government institution, and its replacement by a body under producer control.

The resolution is as follows:

> "It is obvious that international agreement calls for government participation, and in the field of marketing grain it is probable that a producer-controlled marketing organization with government participation is likely to afford the best method for the future."

Compulsory Pooling

This recalls memories of the controversy in Saskatchewan in 1928 over establishment of compulsory pooling. Flushed with success, at a time when trouble had not yet overtaken them, leaders of the Wheat Pool in Saskatchewan conducted a vigorous campaign to force every farmer in the province to market his wheat through the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. A bill for that purpose was put through the legislature of the province, although it was not to come into force until the feelings of Saskatchewan farmers had been tested by a plebiscite. The projected vote was not taken when it was discovered that the enactment was *ultra vires* of the provincial legislature.

Bitter controversy in Saskatchewan raged between opposing groups of farmers. Corresponding campaigns in Manitoba and Alberta, however, never gained much headway. As long as the controversy continued in Saskatchewan there was no one in provincial politics who was not worried, for it was impossible to satisfy one side without incurring the enmity of the other.

See a Comparison

The wheat marketing system in effect since the end of September, when the new government wheat policy became effective, corresponds with the compulsory pool which was formerly an objective. It is complete and compulsory, for no farmer is allowed to market wheat except through the Canadian Wheat Board. Difference is, it is a governmental body which is administering control of the wheat crop of the west, and not the former wheat pools exercising a monopoly.

There is no complaint, at least none that is so far vocal. For one thing, the initial price basis of $1.25 per bu. is regarded as satisfactory. Secondly the plan is handled under the auspices of the Government and by a body which seems to have been reasonably popular.

It does not require a great stretch of the imagination to visualize the present Wheat Board being transformed into an institution under control of the western wheat pools. Two of three members of the Canadian Wheat Board are former Pool employees and so are a large number of the staff of the Wheat Board. The Pools have kept alive their former central selling agency, the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd.

Two Points of View

There were formerly two schools of thought with respect to centralized wheat marketing. One, basing its ideas on the highly successful record of the Wheat Board of 1919, demanded government operation of such a scheme. The other, with a co-operative philosophy, insisted that farmers should be able to handle such matters themselves. But the Pools got into difficulties in 1930, and when the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission of 1937 was held, Pool leaders declared that voluntary wheat pooling would not work, and that what farmers really wanted was a government wheat marketing agency.

Now that the Government has given the Canadian Wheat Board a monopoly of wheat handling, and is providing through the Board a satisfactory basic price, the prospect of taking over the Board from the Government, with its finances guaranteed, may be an inviting one.

Regina Objects

Political circles in Regina do not like the idea. They can imagine a first class row among farmers of the province if one group wants to do that, and another refuses to be put under control of the Wheat Pools. Moreover, there is seen to be a ready-made plank here for some political party: restoration of wheat marketing to the control of producers. How long a government could participate in and finance such a body, without taking responsibility for its control, is a debatable matter.

If controversy over such a proposal should lead to alternate attacks on and defense of the Canadian Wheat Board as now constituted, it may create difficulties for that body. But that it is certain to create difficulties for Saskatchewan politicians is the conviction of all who remember the bitter controversy over compulsory pooling, or who think of the possibilities of dispute as to the comparative competence of the Government and of those at the head of the Pool.

The Business Of Farming

By GORDON L. SMITH

Ottawa agricultural officials certainly did not seem to have added to their popularity with hog raisers in their recent order prohibiting the slaughter of sows by packing houses so long as any other type of animal is available.

Undoubtedly the order, which is labelled urgent, was designed to halt the very serious liquidation of hog breeding stock by disgruntled farmers. But instead of coming out frankly and saying so, the official release argues that it takes twice as long to process a sow as a regular commercial hog and with record hog runs the abattoirs are being swamped. There is little doubt about the latter but there is a great deal regarding the processing claim.

• • •

Source of Trouble

The present trouble started when the price of grains began moving upward some months ago and thus upset the hog-grain price ratio. If grains rise and hogs do not, then the point is reached where there is more money in selling grain directly for cash than feeding it to hogs to be turned into cash from four to six months later. Farmers apparently think that that point was reached some time ago and especially when Ottawa offered special bonuses on oats and barley.

The other day, of course, hog prices were also advanced, but the increase, 75 cents per hundred pounds dressed, is considered insignificant in comparison to the rise in grain prices. This upset of the hog-grain ratio would in itself probably have started many farmers unloading pigs, but other factors too entered the situation and all looked unfavorable to hog raising.

There was a near grain crop failure in Central Canada which left thousands of farmers with the choice of either getting out of hogs or of having to depend almost entirely on purchased western grain for feeding. There was also the sudden announcement from Ottawa that the British bacon quota for next year would be cut from 675 million pounds to 450 million.

• • •

Decided to Quit

As a result of all these developments, thousands of farmers in both western and eastern Canada decided that they were through raising hogs and they began sending both commercial and breeding stock to market. Alarmed by the liquidation and fearing that even next year's reduced export quota will not be met if man sows are sacrificed, the authorities have become seriously concerned.

It is understood that appeals have been made to various farm organizations, including the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, to check the liquidation of breeding stock. So far, however, there are no indications of any slowing down. It is feared that a market collapse, due to either congestion at slaughter houses or a great surplus of fresh meat thrown on a strictly rationed consuming public, would only aggravate the situation. Many farm observers believe that the only cure is a higher guaranteed price for hogs, probably through a special bonus.

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Worried About Quality

Such a bonus, it is known, was suggested when next year's bacon quotas were considered by the Dominion Cabinet a few weeks ago, but they were turned down. It is understood that something like $2 per hundred was suggested for export bacon coupled with the recommendation that steps be taken to ensure better quality of export.

When Britain found herself getting seriously short of fats after the Japs invaded the South Pacific, weights on export hogs were raised substantially. This resulted in more fat on pork for overseas but, judged by British pre-war bacon standards, quality was lowered. Recent recommendations to Ottawa would have eliminated these extra weights again and thus paved the way for a better reputation for Canadian bacon after the war.

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Vegetable Ceiling Comes

Officials of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board are finding their attempt to fix prices on some lines of fresh fruits and vegetables no bed of roses. They knew the job would be difficult with such fluctuating produce but there was heavy pressure for some control last summer when fruit and vegetable prices threatened to get completely out of hand. The result was a price ceiling on a few limited lines. But even with these the authorities are finding plenty of headaches. With certain standard things like potatoes, the situation is not too bad, because potatoes are grown almost everywhere in Canada and there isn't such a great deal of difference no matter where they come from or when.

Carrots, beets and cabbage, however, are different. Some come washed, some don't. Some are sold with the tops on, some aren't. Some are long and tapered, some are short and fat. Some are early, some are medium and some are late and the different markets have different tastes. To try and meet their difficulties WPTB officials have had to make constant changes in the ceiling and they are not sure whether they have the problem mastered.

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Vegetable Seed

And there is some worry about the seed to produce these vegetables, too. Normally much seed comes from continental Europe. With that area cut off supplies have had to be met from home-grown and United States sources. Last spring certain lines were short, but we are working toward plenty, perhaps a surplus.

The problem hinges around the fact that most vegetables are biennials. It takes at least two years to get into seed production and usually a year or two longer because skill must be acquired and foundation stock built up. Production in Canada and the United States is being stepped up and when Europe is reopened again there may be quite a clash.

Rails Race Boats to Get Wheat Out of Lakehead

To Turn Ore Boats Over to Grain Route—Many Will Seek Winter Storage Cargoes Thus Straining Terminal Resources

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG — Western railways are doing their best to keep wheat moving to the head of the lakes, but they are barely able to keep pace with shipments by boat out of terminal elevators to eastern lake ports. Stocks of wheat at Port Arthur and Fort William are down to less than 35 million bushels, and they may be almost exhausted before the last lake vessels are loaded at the close of navigation.

Cold and stormy weather on the lakes has interfered with movement and loading of ore vessels. Result is, a number of Canadian vessels in the ore trade have been ordered back onto the grain route. Freezing of the ore piles may shortly send additional boats to the Canadian lakehead for grain, including some of the biggest vessels on the lakes. A number of the latter will be seeking winter storage cargoes, to be loaded and carried afloat alongside terminal elevators after it is too late to leave Thunder Bay.

To supply such cargoes will strain the resources of lakehead terminals, for the wheat there, although No. 2 Northern predominates, is of various grades, and scattered throughout many different elevators. Some is still in temporary annexes adjacent to the various terminals, although such grain is being readied for shipping as rapidly as overworked labor forces can manage.

Price Rise Queried

The supply and demand situation at the lakehead makes it interesting to guess to what levels the Winnipeg market might have risen had it not been closed by the Government on Sept. 28. By this time prices would probably have been considerably above $1.25 per bu. under stimulus of demand for immediate shipment by vessel, and under pressure from the United States for wheat later to be loaded in cars for all-rail shipment.

Needs of eastern states for Canadian wheat are currently being supplied from cargoes shipped down the lakes. As soon as navigation closes and wheat can be spared for other loading, a great number of American railway cars will likely be sent to western Canada for wheat. Shipments of barley south of the border are now embargoed, to assure enough barley for hog feeders in eastern Canada.

Permits are still obtainable for limited quantities of oats. American authorities, however, are encouraging shipment of wheat, rather than oats, as a given number of freight cars can transport considerably more feed value in the form of the heavier grain than would be possible with the lighter and bulkier oats.

Sherwin-Williams' president, D. A. Whitaker, has stated that operations of the company during the fiscal year ended Aug. 31, 1943, were satisfactory. Volume of sales and earnings before taxes are believed to be close to 1942 levels, although taxes will be higher due to the fact that a full year's excess profits taxes will have to be paid. The results of the past year makes two full years during which the business of the company has been at record levels, the president stated.

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GRAIN
MASTER FEEDS
LINSEED & SOYA OILS
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"EXPORT"
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—everybody does.

Behind Shipment Wheat Delivery

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—Deliveries of wheat at country elevators by farmers have not been keeping pace with outward rail shipments. Stocks of wheat in country elevators have fallen by 20 million bushels from the peak. One explanation is the fact that the railways have concentrated shipments from a fairly small area in order to get the maximum possible movement with the number of cars employed.

Thus there are many farmers who have as yet been able to deliver little or no wheat, while at other points the Wheat Board has increased delivery quotas up to the full 14 bushels per authorized acre announced by the Government as the maximum allowable delivery for the current year. Before long the Government will presumably be faced with the problem of whether or not that maximum is to be increased or removed.

Some farmers, with wheat securely housed, have shown no inclination to open up granaries in order to take advantage of opportunities to dispose of some additional grain. They do not want to disturb a granary at this season of the year unless they are assured of being able to dispose of all the grain it holds.

Federal Grain Ltd.

The 6½% Preference Shares of this Company earned $11.25—paying $6.00. The Common Shares earned approximately 71c during the year ending July 31, 1943.

The purchase through its wholly-owned subsidiary Algoma Securities of the control of Alberta Pacific Grain Co. Limited—at $115.00 per Preference Share and $3.00 per Common Share—should materially increase the future earnings of Federal Grain Limited.

We believe the Preference and Common Shares of this Company offer attractive possibilities for capital appreciation.

Further information on request.

C. C. Fields & Co.
200 BAY ST.— WA. 4731
TORONTO
Members, The Toronto Stock Exchange
PARTNERS—C. C. Fields, J. C. Allen, G. D. Adams, F. Rose, R. Paynter, J. V. Brooks

To Broaden Prospector Meets

Plan Panel Discussions – 100 Speakers Arranged

By GORDON M. GRANT

As a result of joint efforts of Mrs. Viola MacMillan, secretary of the Prospectors & Developers Association, and Dr. J. W. Ambrose of the Dominion Department of Mines & Resources, plans are rapidly being finalized for the most ambitious and informative lecture tour for prospectors ever organized in this country, it now appears.

Approximately 100 speakers are scheduled to take part in the various meetings in a program which starts in Toronto on Jan. 11 and ends in Edmonton on Feb. 20. Besides Toronto and Edmonton, meetings will be held in 11 other centres.

These are Bourlamaque, Noranda, Kirkland Lake, Timmins, Haileybury, Sault Ste. Marie, Geraldton, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Flin Flon and Montreal.

Last year's tour, sponsored by the Prospectors & Developers Association, provided many lessons on how a lecture tour for prospectors should be conducted and this year's program is designed to take advantage of what has been learned. The program, being built around the theme "The Prospector and Canada's Mining Future," has been extended to include a more intensive discussion of prospectors' problems.

Provide Panel Discussions

Panel discussions are proposed this year at many meetings to discuss the "pros and cons" of various subjects of interest. It is felt that panels of the type planned will appeal not only to prospectors, but also to miners, company officials, shareholders and grubstakers. Experts on mine finance, securities regulation, mine development, and informed investor opinion will sit down and discuss informally questions of particular interest to the scientific development of Canada's mineral resources. Such panel discussions—which may even number securities commissioners in their personnel—will mean a concrete contribution toward two of the Prospectors & Developers Association objectives — attracting new capital into the mining industry, and the betterment of the lot of the prospector, officials consider.

Approximately 100 speakers are expected to take part in the trans-Canada meetings sponsored by the Prospectors & Developers Association early next year, which are designed to acquaint prospectors with all the latest in prospecting—and where minerals may be found. Canada's most outstanding authorities will talk in every day language to prospectors—the individuals this country is depending on for discovery of new mines.

To assist thorough discussion of subjects in which prospectors, mine developers and investors are interested, it is planned to hold special panel discussions in many of the 13 centres in which meetings will be held. It is felt that this will assist in formulating thoughts on problems relative to the prospecting profession, assisting in bringing about any reforms which may be needed.

Much new information will be brought to prospectors and others in the form of lectures and classroom talks in each of the meeting places. Encouraging co-operation has again been secured from the Department of Mines at Ottawa and the several provinces. Speakers will include many of Canada's most noted mineral authorities. Speeches are being arranged so that speakers will be able to discuss the subjects they know best in places where the greatest appreciation of that information can be expected. With last year's experience as a guide, a far better idea is available now on what type of information prospectors desire.

Base Metals and Gold

The new lecture series will find a distinct change in emphasis in regard to the series of talks as a whole. Emphasis will be shifted from strategic minerals to the peacetime minerals, base metals and gold. There is no longer the urgent need for new sources of most of the strategic minerals — several tungsten mines have been closed down recently—and the new series recognizes this situation.

Prospecting for gold has been carried on actively this year, particularly as the strategic minerals situation has eased and it is felt that prospectors would be extremely disappointed if information on gold is not provided as gold prospecting now appears the most likely source of cash income.

Information will be provided the prospector on how to recognize various minerals and he will be acquainted with conditions under which they will occur.

Mines Can Be Found

Dr. Ambrose believes many mines are still waiting for the prospector to find them—and that prospectors meetings can really assist in their discovery. Even if the old saying that only 10% of Canada is rock exposures, happens to be true, Dr. Ambrose thinks it is not correct to assume that these rock exposures have been thoroughly prospected. They may have been walked over, he says, but cannot be considered thoroughly and intelligently prospected. Examination of rock exposures is still considered a very worthwhile business. Meetings will this year also discuss the prospecting of drift-covered areas and new techniques of prospecting worked out in recent years.

While the series of meetings to be held are encouraging to those who remember a few years ago when nothing whatever was being done to train prospectors, officials of the Prospectors and Developers Association who are taking such an interest in building prospecting into a recognized business have other plans ahead. They are considering a "mining day" for Canada in which school children might be taught solely about Canada's great mineral resources. They are looking at what Russia has done, placing 10,000 prospecting parties in the field with up to 30 individuals in each party.

Mining
INVESTMENTS

The stock market still gives no definite indication of what may be expected in the way of price movement over the short term but the president of a large gold mine, who takes a big enough interest in the market to plot a score of averages regularly, says that the golds and the oils have turned in the best performance of any groups in the market recently with the possible exception of the London rails.

He thinks that the golds and oils are perhaps in the best statistical position to resume the rise.

He does not think that these two groups of stocks have turned in their relatively good performance just by chance. In gold and oil, he sees two products which are likely to continue in demand after the war and which may be sought in even greater quantities. The problem of oversupply, which he thinks may appear for many products, is not thought likely to be a serious postwar factor in the case of gold and oil.

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A description of what has been happening in the London gold mining market, as provided by a recent issue of the London Economist, might easily have been taken recently as having been said about the Canadian markets except for the place names. Here is what the Economist says:

"For a considerable period of weeks, one of the features of the stock markets has been the relatively large turnover in the shares of gold-mining companies, mainly those in, or about to be developed in South Africa. The latest change from the main direction of this movement is a tendency to concentrate upon concerns with interest in the areas in the Orange Free State, at present in the prospecting stage . . . . How well present hopes based on trial drills, will be realized, how far the investor will be allowed to reap fat rewards, whether the overseas investor will be as well treated as the Union's nationals, are all matters of guess work and render the present rise in market values extremely speculative."

• • •

Ontario's gold mines production during the first nine months of 1943 was well below the same period of the preceding year. The industry for the period milled 6.2 million tons of ore and recovered 1.6 million oz. gold, 243,188 oz. silver, valued at $61.4 millions. During the same period of 1942 the figures were, 8.1 million tons milled, 2.06 million oz. gold, 331,356 oz. silver, valued at $79.4 millions. This represents a drop of 23.8% in ore milled, 22.7% in gold recovered, 26.6% in silver recovered, and 22.7% in value.

That the gold industry shows no inclination to stop its recession is well indicated by statistics covering the month of September. These show a new low production value since September, 1935. During the month the gold mills treated 604,682 tons of ore as against 799,784 in Sept., 1942. Both gold recovery and value of bullion were down 24.5%. There were 57 mines operating in Sept., 1942, and only 42 in Sept., 1943. The daily average production record for the month in question gives a tonnage of 20,156 tons milled, 5,201 oz. gold, 945 oz. silver, and a value of $200,510.

Pamour Porcupine Mines will likely show a substantial increase in working capital this year. Net profits the first six months of 1943 were equal to 7.2c. a share while the company is paying only 5c. a share dividend for the entire year. Elimination of regular development work, caused by the labor shortage, has resulted in higher than average profit.

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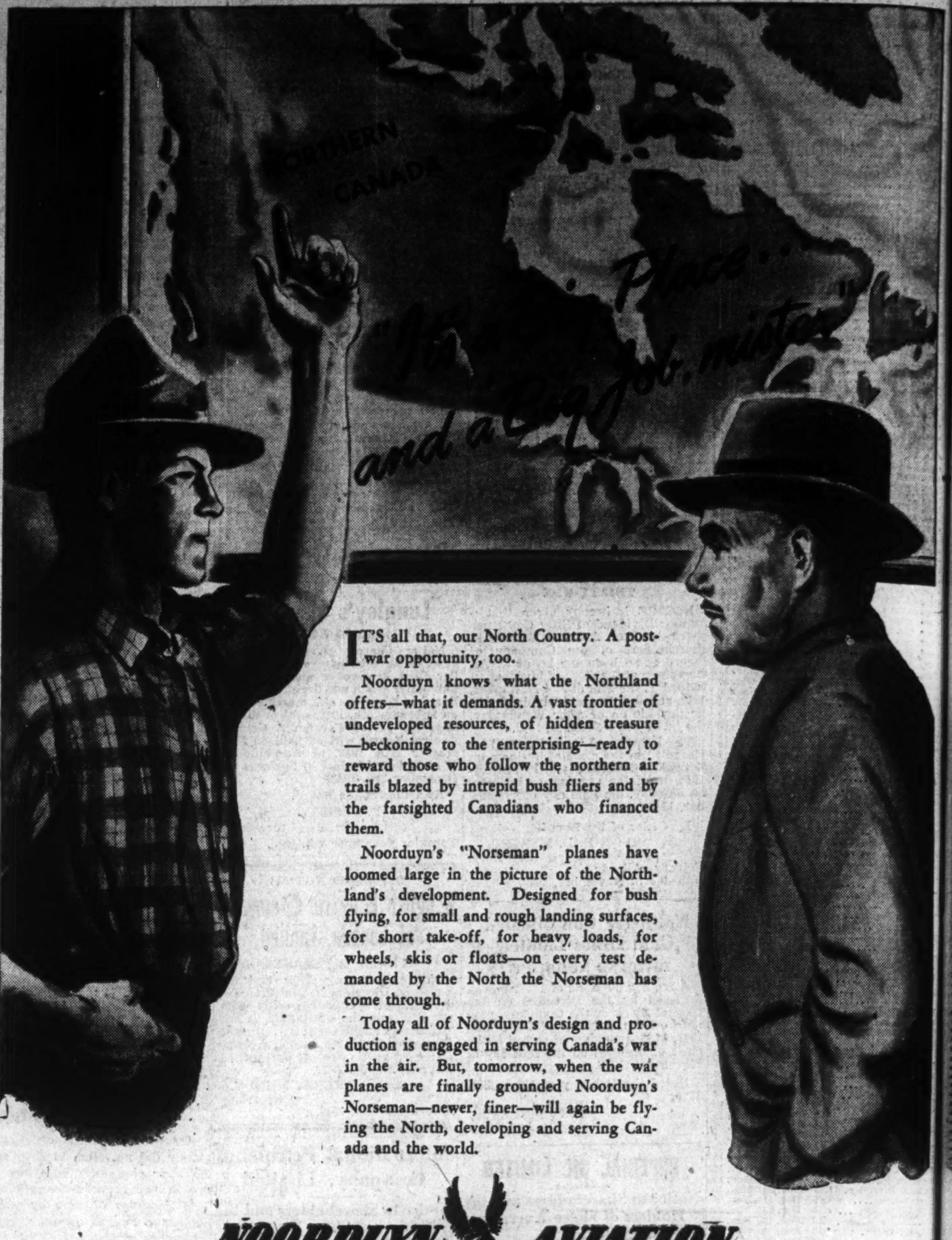
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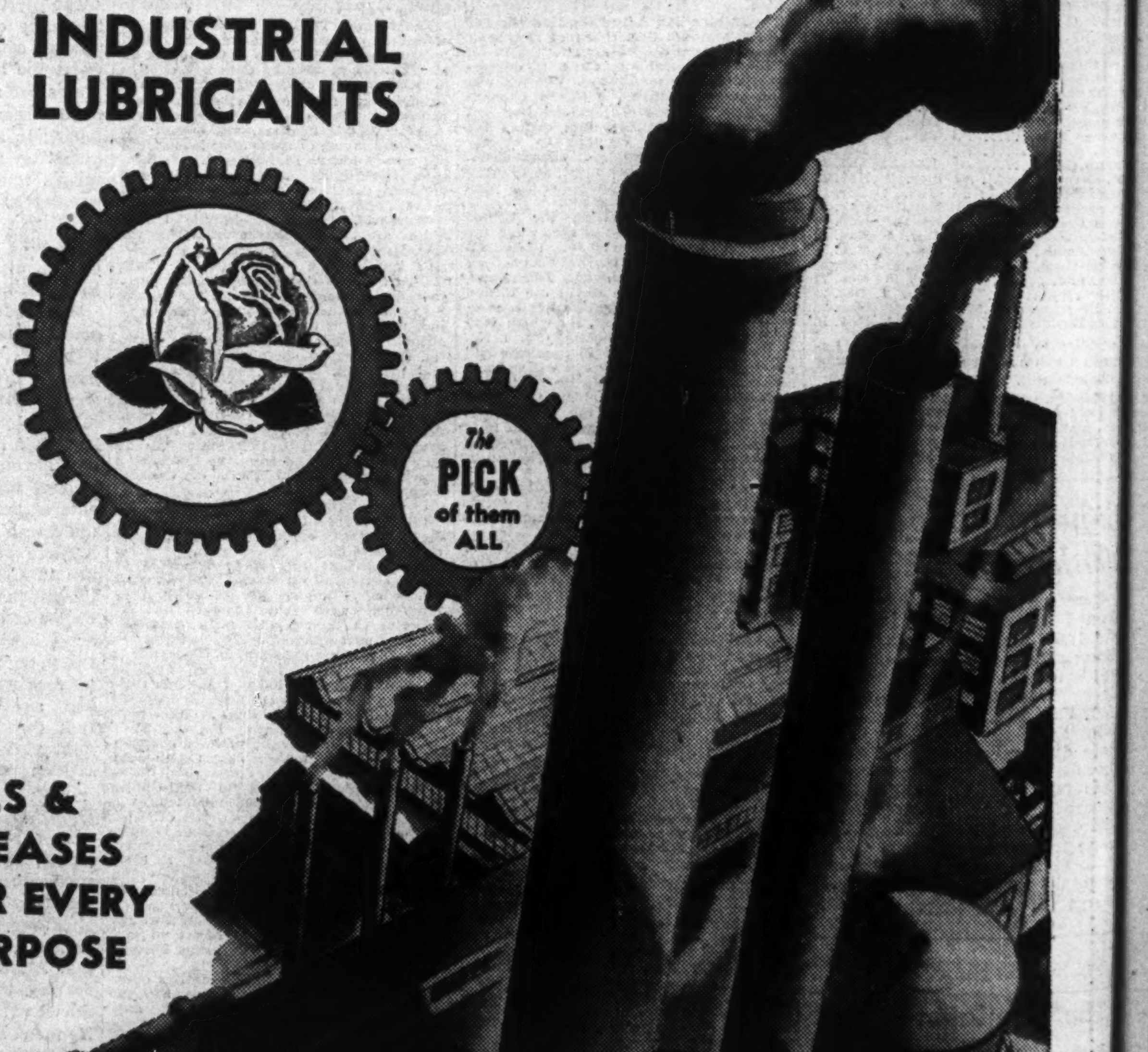
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The Week in Oils

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY.—Taking up of four more crown reservations totalling 87,924 acres, and the staking of three more "wildcat" tests on the central Alberta plains, featured the Alberta oil industry's latest week.

Imperial Oil staked location for its fourth Viking-Kinsella area test, to be known as Imperial-Hudson Bay-Kinsella No. 1, and to be drilled in the southwest corner of L.S.D. 12 8-48-11w4. Ground elevation is 2,360.3 ft. This site lies about a mile northwest of the nearest Northwest Utilities gas wells in the Kinsella gas field, and is located down dip from these wells, in the hope that crude oil may be encountered. (Some oil is reported to have shown in the gas at some of the down flank Northwest Utilities gaswells). The new site, which is on a Hudson Bay oil and gas section, will be drilled following completion of Imperial-Viking No. 3.

* * *

Drill North of Vermilion

In the Ruslylvia areas, some 20 miles north of the Vermilion oil field on the central Alberta plains, location was staked for Iscris-M No. 1, to be drilled in L.S.D. 13 36-53-6w4. Backer of the odd-named test, and also its driller, is William de Koch's K. & K. Drilling Co., which has subleased a part of the Ruslylvia Oils extensive holdings in this area. The well site is on a seismic high recorded in seismic survey by the Hieland Research Co. in 1940. It is understood that K. & K. will use a light rotary rig which has been in operation at Vermilion, and will get drilling under way immediately.

Third new central plains wildcat is a test, just over six miles south and west of the producing Vermilion section. This test, to be known as Apex No. 1, is to go down in the southeast quarter of L.S.D. 9 22-49-6w4. Ground elevation is approx. 2,041 ft.

* * *

Extends Grassy Lake Acreage

Adding to its extensive holdings in the Grassy Lake area on the southern plains, where it recently staked initial drill-site, Imperial Oil has taken up a reservation covering 36,791 acres of crown rights in twps. 10 and 11, Range 12w4. The block adjoins the previous holdings to the east, and extends east to the Bow Island gasfield.

An independent group represented by Hugh Fraser, old-time Alberta driller, active in Montana in recent years, has taken up a crown reservation on 20,000 acres south of Groton on the southern plains. The block covers the bulk of the east two-thirds of twp. 2 R. 11w4 and a large part of the west two thirds of twp. 2 R. 10w4. The block lies northwest of the McColl-Frontenac Pinhorn reservation and to the northeast of the Imperial Oil-Erickson Coulee block.

East of Verger and northwest of the Princess-Steveville development of 1942-43, an independent group represented by Calgary lawyer, W. Gordon Edbert, has taken up a crown reservation covering 11,133 acres, lying in twps. 22 and 23 R. 14w4. Survey work has already been done for the group by Geologist S. E. Slipper, and initial well is expected to start in December.

South of the Commonwealth Drilling and Sparky holdings and development at Lloydminster, on the central Alberta plains, R. L. Shaw of Shaw Petroleums has taken up a crown reservation on 20,000 acres located in twps. 49 and 50, Ranges 1, 2 and 3w4. The new block extends south and west from the Shaw, Sparky and Red Star wells at Lloydminster.

* * *

Alta. Output Lower

Alberta's crude oil and natural gasoline production during Sept., 1943, totalled 798,211 bbls., compared with 800,861 bbls. in the same month of 1942. The output boosted Alberta's yield since inception to 63,998,103 bbls., of which total Turner Valley accounted for all but 921,265 bbls. Turner Valley's limestone oil wells, incidentally, passed the 50,000,000-barrel mark late in September.

Revenue to oil producers from sales of crude oil and natural gasoline in September 1943 totalled $1,317,966, compared with $1,184,694 in September, 1942, when oil yield was higher but oil prices were at a lower level.

* * *

Revenue Proves Higher

Reflecting the higher prices prevailing in 1943, revenue to producers during the first nine months of the year totalled $11.6 millions, almost unchanged from the same period last year, despite the fact that production in 1943 totalled only 7,308,669 bbls., about 333,000 bbls. less than the 1942 figure. During the first nine months of 1941 oil production totalled 7,339,211 bbls., slightly more than the 1943 figure, but revenue to producers amounted to only $9.9 millions, due to the low price structure prevailing at that time.

Oil production during the first nine months of 1943 totalled 7,308,669 bbls., compared with 7,641,604 bbls. in the same period of 1942. The 1943 nine months yield was made up as follows:

Source:	Barrels
Turner Valley:	
Limestone oilwells	6,795,112
Limestone gaswells	36,112
Shallow oilwells	3,637
Natural gasoline	331,819
Total Turner Valley	7,166,680
Taber	64,096
Vermilion	47,425
Red Coulee	6,610
Wainwright	13,575
Dina	200
Del Bonita	1,241
Lloydminster	1,686
Princess	340
Tilley	5,133
Moose Dome	1,672
Total other fields	141,989

Mining Concentrates

Buffalo Canadian Gold Mines has started a diamond drilling program on its property in Rouyn and Beauchastel Twps., under the direction of E. K. Fockler, consulting geologist. First two holes have been spotted and drilling is scheduled to start immediately. It is now thought that the Beauchastel fault may extend across the company's property for 6,000 ft., lying about 700 ft. south of the shaft. Sufficient funds for the proposed program are stated to be in the company's treasury.

In addition the company owns 105,000 shares of Delnite Mines, 2,000 shares of Sylvanite, 10,000 shares of Bobjo Mines, 25,000 shares of Goldale, 15,000 shares of Arjon Gold Mines and $5,000 of Dominion Bonds.

* * *

Base Metals showed an increase of approximately 8% in tonnage treated for the September quarter over that preceding, but shortage of labor again resulted in operations being much below capacity. In order to make most efficient use of the small crew available, mining operations were confined to the Kicking Horse mine. Mill heads were therefore considerably lower in lead content and only slightly higher in zinc as compared with the first half of the year. Estimated operating profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1943, was $96,341.

* * *

Coin Lake Gold Mines shares were called for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange on Nov. 16. Investment portfolio is stated to include 100,000 shares of Cochenour-Willans Gold Mines worth close to $200,000 at current market quotations.

* * *

Cathroy Larder Mines is stated to have signed a diamond drilling contract for a series of holes to test extension of zones located on the company's property in previous work. First holes are spotted to cut the westward extension of the "E" zone which underground work indicated to be one of the most important.

* * *

Jerome suspended milling operations at the end of August as shortage of labor had made it impossible to do any development work for the past year. Shaft sinking and lateral development is now in progress, however. During the eight months ending Aug. 31, 1943, 107,608 tons of ore were milled with recovery of 18,641 ounces of gold. Estimated operating profit for the period was $336,444. Loans to the company remained at $110,000, funds on hand being required to carry out development.

* * *

Madsen Red Lake directors, declaring a dividend of 3c. a share payable Dec. 16, stated that the amount of the dividend was in keeping with the company's policy of conserving its funds for postwar expansion of the mine. An extensive program is being prepared and considerable expenditure will be required to put this into effect at the close of the war.

Mining Options

Mary Ann Mines—By agreement Oct. 25, 1943, 1.5 million shares optioned by I. J. Isbell: 500,000 shares at 5c each; 300,000 shares at 7½c each; 200,000 shares at 10c a share, with balance at 12½ to 25c a share payable, 50,000 shares by Jan. 15, 1944; 50,000 shares by March 1, 1944, with balance payable by October, 1944. Authorized capital is 3.5 million shares with 1,150,005 issued.

* * *

North Malartic Gold Mines — By agreement October, 1943, 1.2 million shares optioned to Geo. Chapman & Co. as follows: 50,000 shares at 5c each payable by Oct. 25; 150,000 at 5c each payable by Nov. 30, 1943; 150,000 shares at 5c payable by December 1943, 200,000 shares at 7½c each payable March 15, 1944; 200,000 at 10c each payable by June 1, 1944; 200,000 shares at 12½c each payable by September, 1944; 250,000 shares at 15c each payable by December, 1944. Authorized capital is three million shares with 1,284,538 issued.

* * *

Yellorex Mines—By agreement Oct. 14, 1943, Edwin H. Marvin agreed to purchase 200,000 shares at 10c. each payable $10,000 forthwith and $10,000 ninety days after restrictions on gold mining operations have been removed, and received an option on a further 1.3 million shares: 200,000 shares at 15c. each payable within three months of above date; 200,000-share blocks at 20, 25, 30 and 50 cents a share payable within 15 months after above date; 150,000 share blocks at 75c. and $1 a share payable within 21 months of above date. Authorized capital is three million shares with 1,315,005 issued.

* * *

Ritz Larder Mines—By agreement Sept. 7, 1943, C. R. Jenner agreed to purchase 50,000 shares at 3c. each payable forthwith, and received an option on 450,000 shares: 150,000 shares at 5c. each; 200,000 at 7½c. each; 100,000 at 10c. each, payable by February, 1946. Authorized capital is three million shares with 1,000,000 issued.

Central Pat. Tests Derlak

With recent diamond drilling by Cockeram Red Lake Gold Mines indicating ore possibilities in the further extension of the Madsen shear zone, Central Patricia Gold Mines announces completion of financing arrangements whereby an interest is taken in Derlak Red Lake Gold Mines which, it is believed, covers the strike of the potential zone for some distance.

Central Patricia has purchased 500,000 treasury shares at 5c. a share and has been granted an option on all remaining unissued shares in the Derlak treasury.

Plan Diamond Drilling

With funds provided by Central Patricia, a geological survey is now being made and the diamond drilling program will be carried on as soon as arrangements can be completed.

Prior to the new deal with Central Patricia, Derlak have been inactive for several years and no meetings of shareholders were held. A meeting has now been called for Nov. 23, Suite 1,001, Federal Building, Toronto, at which approval of action taken by directors will be sought, together with certain changes to provide "a more ample set of general by-laws."

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Senator-Rouyn Reserve Gains

New Ore Disclosed on Bottom Levels Serves to Improve Picture

As the result of ore disclosures on the 1,125-ft. and 1,255-ft. levels, Senator-Rouyn may end 1943 with a considerably improved ore position. Reserves at the end of the year may total about 160,000 tons compared with 125,000 tons of .181 oz. gold grade at the beginning of the year.

Ore disclosures at the 1,250-ft. level appear much better than those at 1,125-ft. at the present stage of development.

At the 1,125-ft. level ore structure in the footwall zone proved marginal. In the cross-fracturing between the foot- and hangingwall zones, however, 175 ft. of ore has been opened up averaging 0.21 oz. across 24.5 ft. The hangingwall zone shows a known length of 70 ft. averaging 0.16 oz. gold across 14 ft. These exposures indicate 450 tons of ore to the vertical foot of 0.2 oz. gold per ton.

Footwall Improves

The footwall ore body at the 1,250-ft. level shows a length of 175 ft. of ore averaging 0.294 oz. gold per ton across an average width of 4.9 ft. A length of 165 ft. of ore averaging 0.208 oz. gold per ton across an average width of 19 ft. has been exposed in the fracture zone.

In the hangingwall, the ore body has been opened for a length of 200 ft. with an average width of 13 ft. Tonnage runs higher on this level than the 1,125-ft. level; grade is also better.

Indications of further ore to the west at the 1,250-ft. level have been secured by exploratory drilling.

No work has yet been done on the 1,375-ft. level. A new heavy duty hoist to allow operations to 3,000 ft. is now being installed.

Operating profits from Jan. 1 to Oct. 7 totalled $60,871. Production returned $431,965 from 74,989 tons of ore milled for an average recovery of $5.76 per ton.

Add Four New Groups To Unigo Holdings

Four additional groups of claims have been acquired by Unigo Mines in northwestern Quebec, officials announce. Controlled and financed by Trans Canadian Capital Developments, the company was formed recently "to secure and explore promising gold prospects in proved areas."

Two properties, comprising 33 claims, were recently taken over in the Mud Lake area not far from the Belleterre mine while other groups have been acquired in Malartic and Cadillac twps. Previously acquired holdings include three groups of claims in Bourlamaque and Dubuisson twps., two in the vicinity of Sigma and Lamaque and the other on the south contact of the Malartic break.

Active prospecting of holdings is stated to have been commenced in preparation for diamond drilling next spring.

Paramount Net Shows Increase

Company Reduces Debt and Increases Common Dividend

Directors of Paramount Pictures Inc. have authorized the prepayment on Dec. 1 of an additional $2 millions of the company's debt, making a total reduction of approximately $13 millions in debt of the company and consolidated subsidiaries since Jan. 2, 1943.

On Dec. 1, 1943 the consolidated debt will aggregate approximately $18 millions, comprising $2.8 millions debt of consolidated domestic theatre subsidiaries, $5.2 millions debt of Canadian theatre subsidiaries payable in Canadian dollars, and $10 millions, the sole debt of the parent company, which matures annually during the years 1949 to 1958.

The directors also increased the dividend on the common stock by the declaration of a regular quarterly dividend of 40c. per share payable Dec. 29, 1943 to stockholders of record Dec. 10, 1943. This represents an increase from $1.20 to $1.60 per share annually.

Paramount Pictures Inc. estimates its earnings for the third quarter ended Oct. 2, 1943 at $4.3 millions after interest and all charges including estimated provision for all federal normal and excess profits taxes. Earnings for the nine months ended Oct. 2, 1943 on the same basis are estimated at $11.7 millions. Earnings for the corresponding periods of 1942 were $3.5 millions for the third quarter and $9.3 millions for the nine months.

Earnings for the 1943 periods include the company's full share of film rentals and earnings of its subsidiaries operating in England, Australia, New Zealand and India. Earnings for the 1942 periods, due to currency restrictions then in force, included only those subsidiaries which had operations in the western hemisphere, the operations of all other foreign subsidiaries (including those operating in England, Australia, New Zealand and India) and the company's share of film rentals therefrom being included only to the extent received or determined to be receivable in dollars.

Earnings for the quarter represent $1.14 per share on the 3,752,136 shares of common stock outstanding on Oct. 2, 1943, compared with $1.13 per share for the quarter ended Oct. 3, 1942 on the 2,901,650 common shares then outstanding. Estimated combined consolidated and share of undistributed earnings of $11,655,000 for the nine months ended Oct. 2, 1943 represent $3.11 per share on common stock outstanding, which compares with $3 per share for the nine months ended Oct. 3, 1942 on the 2,901,650 common shares then outstanding, after $567,144 for accrued dividends on the then outstanding first preferred shares.

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Ford of Canada Lodges Appeal

From Our Own Correspondent

WINDSOR.—Dec. 3 has been set by the county judge here for hearing three appeals against municipal assessment for income according to notice given Lorne R. Cumming, Windsor city solicitor.

Approximately $1.2 million in taxes is involved in the appeals of Ford Motor Co. of Canada, Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts and Subsidiaries Holding Co., which go back over 1941, 1942 and 1943. Right of a municipality to assess income from subsidiaries for taxation purposes is in question.

While no announcement has been made, it is considered likely an adjournment of the hearing will be sought until early in 1944.

STEAM-ELECTRIC PLANT

Windsor Public Utilities Commission is recommending to Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission postwar construction in Windsor of a $5 million steam-electric standby plant as a safeguard against hydro power interruptions.

Dairy Factory Output Up $34.4 Millions

Value of all products of dairy factories in Canada in 1942 amounted to $236.1 millions compared with $201.7 millions for the year 1941, an increase of $34.4 millions. The total number of dairy factories in operation in 1942 was 2,404. This total includes 1,141 creameries, 977 cheese factories, 260 combined butter and cheese factories and 26 concentrated milk plants. The creameries show a decrease of 70, the cheese factories an increase of nine, the combined butter and cheese factories an increase of 12 and the concentrated milk plants an increase of 1 over the year 1941.

SASKATCHEWAN BUTTER

A 16.7% increase in creamery butter output is reported for Saskatchewan this year over last. In the three-quarter period of this year 39,526,642 lb. were produced, as compared with 33,863,612 lb. in last year's similar period.

EDMONTON POWER

Power production of the City of Edmonton since the first of the year has increased 19.4% over that generated for city requirements during the same period last year, at 67,231,000 kw.h. compared with 56,316,800 kw.h.

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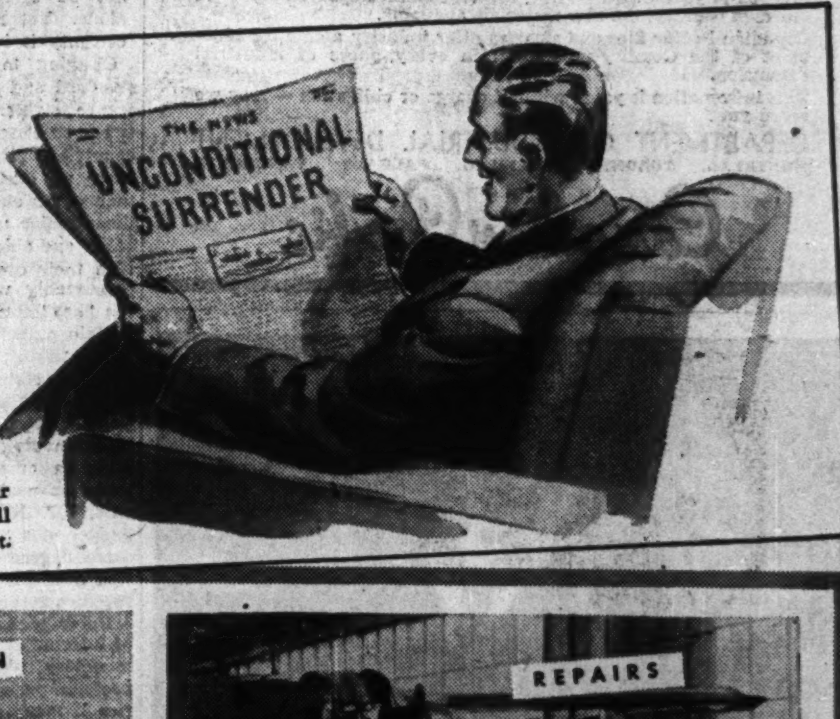

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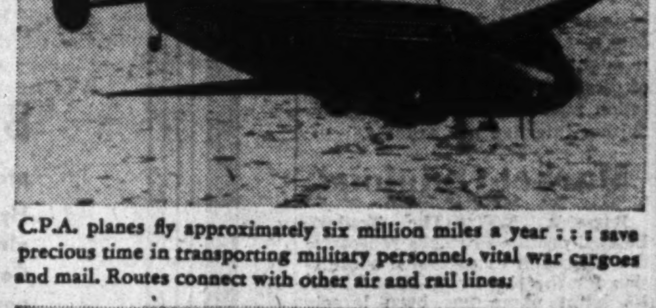

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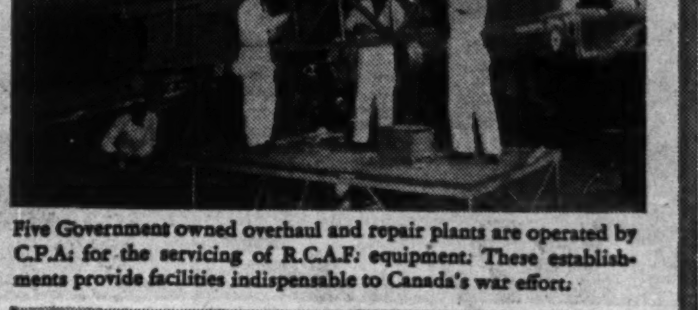

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C.P.A. operates, on a non-profit basis, seven Air Training Schools turning out pilots, navigators, observers and bombardiers for the Air Forces of Canada, Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand.

The Atlantic ferry bomber service (now the R.A.F. Transport Command) was pioneered by Canadian Pacific in co-operation with the British Ministry of Aircraft Production.

IT'S THEIR WAR TOO . . .

Throughout the C.P.A. System women workers are performing a steadily increasing percentage of essential war tasks. These tasks include maintenance of aircraft, wood and metal working, welding, painting and radio operating and repairing.

Canadian Pacific AIR LINES
THE WINGS OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

Say Gold Standard Needs Help

Ilsley Sees Gold International Exchange Reserve Medium

In discussing methods of stabilizing international monetary situation, Hon. J. L. Ilsley urges need for establishment of reasonable stable exchange rates, adequate reserves of foreign exchange, and an agreed method and mechanism for securing the adjustments required to keep payments and receipts in balance. He refers in the speech, made before the Academy of Political Science in New York, to the monetary proposals made by the Canadians and said such a solution is necessary to maintain full postwar employment and the most efficacious division of labor and the organization of production domestically and internationally.

Re-establishment of the gold standard as it was some years ago will not meet the problem of monetary stabilization.

This was the opinion expressed by Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Minister of Finance in the Dominion Government speaking in New York before the Academy of Political Science.

Gold is and will doubtless remain the best form in which international exchange reserves can be held, Mr. Ilsley thought. Many countries, however, do not have the gold reserves that would be needed to enable them to adopt the gold standard of the classical type.

Some means must be found of supplementing gold for such countries, Mr. Ilsley said, and remarked that the gold standard was no longer associated with those periods before 1914 when it functioned well, but rather with the troubles and confusions of the 1920's and 1930's.

In the belief that the gold standard must be improved and supplemented, and whatever advantages in it retained, Mr. Ilsley suggested some alternative must be found.

Alternative to Gold

"Such an alternative," he said, "must accomplish three specific objectives."

It must provide:

1. Reasonable, stable exchange rates linking various national currencies together, avoiding arbitrary and competitive alterations in such rates.
2. Adequate reserves of foreign exchange to each country, enabling it thereby to maintain a reasonable stability in its exchange rates and to meet temporary excesses of imports over exports.
3. An agreed method and mechanism for securing the adjustments required to keep the payments and receipts of countries in reasonable balance.

Some such provision must bring about satisfactory monetary and exchange arrangements between nations to accomplish full employment and the best obtainable division of labor and the organization of production in the domestic and international field.

The Minister of Finance discussed the various proposals to establish international exchange funds or clearing unions which have been set forth by the U. S., British, Canadian and other monetary experts.

The British proposal, Mr. Ilsley explained, seeks to establish a clearing union which would employ a new international currency. Member countries would be given a line of credit in this new currency, entitling them to borrow up to specified amounts subject to agreed conditions beyond certain points. Countries would not be required to make any initial contribution of capital, but instead would each agree to accept the new international currency from other countries in exchange for its own money.

"The plan was simple and logical, but radically new and based on the overdraft principle of English banking which is not familiar to many of us on this continent," said Mr. Ilsley.

The American proposal drafts a constitution for an international stabilization fund to which each country entering the agreement would contribute some of its gold and some of its own currency, and from which it would have the right to buy foreign exchange up to specified limits and subject to certain agreed conditions when it had bought more than stated amounts. A limit, moreover, is set to the total commitments which countries would be asked to make in providing their own currency to the international institution, whereas the British experts believed that a limit on what the deficit countries could borrow would be sufficient.

The Canadian experts, seeing in the above plans much similarity in fundamentals, but divergences in form and appearance, suggested a compromise in their document "Tentative Draft Proposals of Canadian Experts for an International Exchange Union." This does not carry the endorsation of the Canadian Government which has not yet given it thorough consideration.

The Canadians suggest three major alterations:

1. The fund proposed by the American experts, they thought, was on the small side and might prove inadequate for coming burdens. The Canadians suggest a fund with assured resources equal to some $12 billions, rather than $5 billions.
2. Decisions of the fund should be taken by simple majorities rather than by the large majorities suggested in the American plan.
3. More provision for the adjustment of exchange rates under specific types of circumstances.

Reasons For Change

Mr. Ilsley is convinced that some solution along these general lines will be necessary and possible for the following reasons:

1. It will enable trade to move freely in the directions in which it flows most naturally, rather than being confined to bilateral dealing between two countries, with others excluded.

Such a monetary plan, he thought, would cause the disappearance after the war of the many discriminatory practices that arose during the 1930's.

2. It will bring about not only more trade between nations, but greater employment and production within nations.
3. It eliminates necessity for direct credits from one country to another to supply gold or exchange reserves. Instead it interposes an impartial and democratically controlled agency with a basis of action agreed on and recognized in advance of particular applications.
4. It secures by agreement and joint action advantages which cannot be secured by each acting alone. Yet no surrender of sovereignty is involved.

Clinging to the old style gold standard and using some device to secure stable exchange rates between currencies of the major "key" countries. Mr. Ilsley said, would leave all other countries to group themselves about one or another of these major units when they were ready and able to do so and to stabilize their own currencies thereby, presumably with the assistance of the "key" country concerned.

Main defects of this scheme, Mr. Ilsley thinks, were that it would tend to stabilize only the "key" countries. It would lead to the creation or perpetuation of economic blocs, involving not only discrimination in currency matters but in trade as well. Most serious weakness, Mr. Ilsley thought, was the danger of a "key" country exerting some degree of economic domination over the countries to which it supplies foreign exchange.

He warned, however, that release of international credit under such a monetary plan as outlined—in a postwar period where acute scarcities of many supplies will exist despite a possible temporary surplus of labor—might add greatly to the danger of inflation and disruption. It might also lead to the hasty use of these funds for relief or rehabilitation purposes for which they are neither intended nor suitable.

Market Opinions

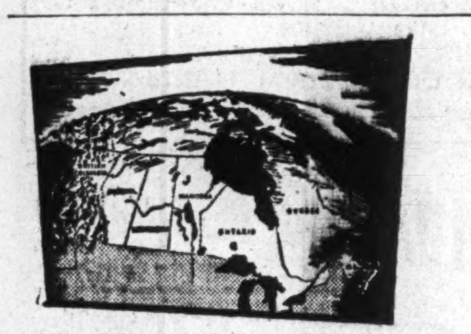
Barron's, N.Y. (The Trader): Belated decline in stocks represents the aftermath of excessive speculation for the rise in April and May. Its latest phase has been largely technical, as the heavy public selling of stocks shows. The smallest short interest, as of Oct. 29, since the end of February, tells the story. . . . Industrial shares, on the average, still yield 2¼ more than the return obtainable from high-grade bonds, and under such circumstances protracted or radical liquidation of stocks seems improbable.

* * *

Barron's, N.Y. (Dow Theorist): The general definition of an intermediate reaction is that it is expected to last three weeks to three months and retrace approximately one-third to two-thirds of the preceding movement. The present decline has already lasted a little more than three months and at its low recently had retraced in the industrials slightly over one-quarter of the rise from April, 1942, to July, 1943, while in the rails the retracement was almost 45%. It will be interesting—and important—to see whether the average can now hold above the lows . . .

* * *

Magazine of Wall Street (N.Y.): The stock market is again on the defensive and a test of previous lows is at hand. We continue to advise caution and suggest further scaling down of speculative-investment holdings in the event of the Dow industrial average breaks 134. (As we go to press the averages have closed at new reaction lows. The technical odds suggest that more decline is probable).



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INCOME TAX

Student's Refund

My son, a university student, during the past summer accepted a position on war work arranged by the university. The total earned was less than $660, but the taxes were deducted at the source. My son is now in the armed forces. When may I expect a refund and how do we go about getting it?"

After the end of the year you should make application for refund of the taxes collected, on a form supplied by the income tax office in your district. It is understood it is not necessary now to wait until April 30 to make application for refund. After application is made the refund will go through automatically although, owing to the mass of detail going through the income tax office, this may take some time.

Adopted Child

During the year my wife and I, having no children of our own, legally adopted a baby boy. Can we claim income tax deductions on his account although he is not our own child?

Yes, under the act, legally adopted children are considered on the same basis as your own for income tax purposes.

1942 Installments

In your enquiry column recently you said a person who did not clean up their 1942 income tax by Dec. 31, 1943, would have to pay interest on the amount outstanding after that date. In my case I paid the bulk of my 1942 tax on March 31, 1943, and the remainder in June. I was charged interest on one quarter from Oct. 15, 1942, to date of payment and on another quarter from Jan. 15 to the same date. On top of that I registered my cheque to the income tax authorities and evidently they did not open it until April 13 and came back for interest for those 13 days. Is there any explanation for this treatment?

Evidently you do not receive your income from wages or salary, but get it through other means such as professional fees, interest from investments, or income from a farm, etc. In that case you were supposed to pay a quarter of your total estimated tax on Oct. 15 and another quarter on Jan. 15. If these payments were not made then, interest would accrue from the due date. In regard to the interest charged for the 13 days in April you would seem to have a good claim for refund, if you have your registered letter receipt or other proof that your cheque was actually mailed by March 31.

INVESTMENTS

Salmo-Malartic

No information has reached me here in England for some years on Salmo-Malartic Mines of which I am a shareholder. Is the company still in existence and if so what are its prospects?

Several tungsten finds were reported on the British Columbia property of Salmo-Malartic Mines a short while ago, and some work has been done since. However, a number of tungsten operations have been closing down in Canada lately due to an improved supply situation and it does not appear likely that further tungsten mines will be developed just now.

The Salmo-Malartic property received considerable work some years ago and at one time installation of a zinc concentrator was proposed. Nothing along these lines has been heard recently, but possibly the property may receive further attention from a base metal standpoint later on.

Canada Bread

Can you tell me what are the redemption provisions applying to 1st and 2nd preferred stocks of Canada Bread, and the prospects of retirement of these shares?

The 6% first preferred shares of Canada Bread are callable at $110 and accrued dividends. The 5% class B preferred shares are redeemable at $100 and accrued dividends.

Both classes of shares may be purchased by the company on the open market, however, which gives the company the possibility of retiring the preferred stock at less than redemption price, The first preferred stocks may be purchased in this way without restriction, and the class B may be bought in to the amount of $100,000 par value in any one year.

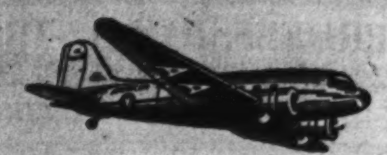
No stock has been either redeemed or bought in as yet, however, and the company's working capital of $130,427 as at June 30, 1943, hardly suggests any immediate move.

Canol Financing

Can you supply me with information regarding the financing and control of the new oil pipeline from Fort Norman?

Development of the Fort Norman oil wells on Imperial Oil property in the Northwest Territories, and the building of a pipeline to Whitehorse is being financed by the U. S. Army at an unknown cost.

The details of the arrangements which have been made with Imperial Oil and the Dominion are not fully known. R. W. Gallagher, president of Standard Oil of New Jersey, Imperial Oil's parent company, has stated that money advanced by the U. S. Government is to be repaid by a reduction of 50c. a barrel from the price of crude oil after the first 1.5 million barrels at $1.25 a barrel. Just what further arrangements there will be after the war is not known.



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